The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,428 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st July.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th "
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M. Cathay	2983	500	.....	15th "
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captains	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3950	600	M. de Horne	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggia	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2368	400	W. J. Nantes	21st "
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Wellhell	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	550	.....	18th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON vâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. "
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
SHAW SORABJEE,
Sassoon Hou... Bombay, July 8, 1885. Acting Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED

intend to despatch Steamers as follows

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday 20th July at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) sailing at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrun, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

In Morocco, Russia, Crocodile-hide, Calf, &c.
Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 10, cash.
Silver Mounted ditto.
Prices from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 cash.
Solid Silver Cigarette Cases.
Prices Rs. 36, Rs. 44, Rs. 50, and Rs. 68 cash.
Solid Silver Cigar Cases.
Prices Rs. 65, Rs. 75, and Rs. 80 cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' JEWELLERY CASES.

VERY Handsome Jewel Cases, in Rolled Diamond Russia Leather with Nickel Silver mounts. Patent Lock, &c., &c.
Prices Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 68 each.
Same as above in Morocco Leather.
Prices Rs. 40, Rs. 36, Rs. 27 each.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES AND SACHETS.

In Leather Rs. 16 and 12-8 per set.
In Silk and Plush Rs. 13, 10-8 and 15 per set.
Sachets only, beautifully scented, Rs. 12-8 each.

BIRTHDAY CARDS.
Very pretty hand painted ones, &c.
In Great Variety.
Prices from as. 4 to Rs. 4 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS.

THE "STANDARD" BAG.

The most useful and prettiest HAND BAG yet made. Fitted with Scent Bottles, Tortoise-shell Instruments, Memo. Block, Ladies' Cards, etc. etc. Lined with Silk and Nickel Silver mounted. Different sizes. In Morocco and Russia Leather. Prices Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 25 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS, without fitting, Nickel mount; assorted sizes.
In Morocco and Russia Leather, Plush, etc.
Prices Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-4, Rs. 6, Rs. 6-12, Rs. 8., Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 16 each.

HAND OR CARRIAGE BAGS.
Fitted with Crocheting Instruments, &c.
In Morocco and Russia Leather.
Prices Rs. 7, Rs. 9-8 cash.

FOR BACHELORS
" HOUSEWIVES,"
complete with Sewing Instruments, Pins, Buttons, Threads, &c., &c.
her to fold up. Prices Rs. 6, Rs. 7, Rs. 10 and Rs. 18 each cash.

POCKET COMPANIONS
of Corkscrew, Screw Driver, Button &c., in small leather case. Price

USEHOLD COMPANIONS
of a set of Tools, Hammer, Gimlet, er, Pincers, Nail Driver, &c., &c., in Price Rs. 12-8.
eather case. Price Rs. 13-8.

ACHER & Co., Limited,
Y, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

E TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

N TRAVELLER'S
UIDE,
LICATION containing time f the Railway Companies' mpanies, the routes between rns, tables of through-routes y to places in India and ve notices of all places of in , &c. With a new Coloured very Railway station on the ght annas. Postage Free every month at the *Bombay*

SHEPHERD,
APHERS,
ADE-ROAD.
OPEN DAILY
A.M. to 4 P.M.

CELEBRATED CUTLERY TED WARE.
LEMARE and Co.,
ODS just arrived for be inspected at their

BAY.
ven that the the Bank will be CLOSED MONDAY, the 27th instant,
rd of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OMBAY.
n that a DIVIDEND th June last, at the rate of ayable on application on stered shareholders on
of Directors.
W. FRASER.
cretary and Treasurer.

BAY.
given that the Y GENERAL MEETholders of the Bank nk, on WEDNESDAY, following objects :—
Report and statement
ensuing year in room Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, ligible for re-election.
ensuing year and to
Directors.
W. FRASER.
etary and Treasurer.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs and others who are accustomed to obtain their Wines from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	.. SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WE are in receipt of our SEASON'S TAILORINGS, consisting of Cheviot, Bannockburn, and West of England Suitings, Navy Serges, &c., &c.

PRICE LIST.

LIGHT NAVY SERGE S. B. SAC AND TROUSERS	Rs. 30
MEDIUM " " " " "	40
HEAVY " " " " "	45
MEDIUM FANCY CHEVIOT " BANNOCKBURN "	40
HEAVY " CHEVIOT " BANNOCKBURN "	45

Catalogues, Patterns and instructions for Self-Measurement on application.

We allow 10 per cent. Discount for Nett Cash or per V. P. P. Post, Free Carriage and Packing.

ASQUITH & LORD,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RECENT POPULAR FRENCH WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Rabusson H, Le Roman d'un Fataliste	2	4
Canivet C, Les Hautemanieres	2	4
Belot A, Une Affolee d'Amour	2	0
Malot Hector, Sang Blue	2	4
Sonal Marc, Sacrifice	2	4
Mary Jules, La Bien-dimee Roman Parisienur.	2	0
Zola E., Germinal	2	4
Assolant A, Plantagenet, 2 vols. vol. 1 contains ... Jordonne, vol. II. Sophie	4	0
... Centrale du Kohistan a	2	8
3rd		
Belot A		
Maldagne		
Lancelin		
Vast Ricoux		
Delaforest de Paris		
Dombre R.,		
Stapleaux L		
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Ducret Edou third editi		
Grison G., 13 Célérité et		
Deschaumes		
Fourrier E., Mouton, 2nd		
Saunière P. Le tion ; vol.		
Hasard ; vol. nom		
Bottey F., Le M Critique et Expe		

	Rs.	a.
Villetard A., La Chemise	2	4
A de Launy, Les Joyeuses	2	4
Veron P., Les Comedies de l'Alcove, illustrated	2	4
De Montepiu X., L' Extremettteuse	2	0
do. Le Rastaquouère	2	0
D'Orcet G., La Comtesse Schylock Scenes de la Vie Moderne	2	4
Greville H., Le Mors aux Depts	2	4
Marc-Monnier, Après Le Divorce	2	4
Du Boisgobey F., Le Pouce Crouchu	2	4
Chavette E., Le Saucisson 'a Pattes' 2 vols, vol 1 contains Fil-a-Bourre ; 2 contains Le de Cardeuc	4	8
G., La Famille Blache	2	4
D'Hauuonville	2	4
nde par Mars, being ors, tints, immer		

THACK

PHILLIPS &

STORES DEPARTMENT.

ALL Articles GUARANTEED FRESH from the Preservers, and we assert our Stock to be Equal, if not SUPERIOR, to that of any other House in Bombay or the whole of India.

OUR PRICES are for Goods from the best English, American, and Continental Firms, QUALITY has been the first consideration, whilst being large buyers we have obtained special terms from Preservers of which we give our Customers the full benefit, our rates for all articles, therefore will be found EXTREMELY MODERATE and in many cases below those of other Dealers.

Reference can be made to a great number of Officers, and other Messes.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
Proprietors of the celebrated Ferrintosh Whisky.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. 10·0— doz. bottles. Rs. 12·0—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES.

WACHTER & CO.'S	"Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDON'S	Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS'	"Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S	"Dry Monopole."
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880."	"Excelsior."

Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging.
R. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging.
H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 21th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. R. M. DANE, R.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kirealdy, Scotland.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY SUITS & COSTUMES.

"YARN DYED NAVY BLUE."

The Latest Styles.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

Rs. 9 to Rs. 16.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THE CARLTON BOOT

AFTER a careful examination of "MANY EXHIBITS," "THE GOLD MEDAL" was awarded to "THE LACE UP CARLTON BOOT" for their absolute superiority "TO ALL OTHERS."

The material and workmanship are the best that can be obtained. Also they combine elegance with the greatest amount of comfort. They are thoroughly Waterproof. Cash price, Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOOT-MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS,
SUCCESSORS TO P. GRANT & SONS,
HORNBY-ROW (BRANCH)
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cholera Pills, which were at the last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from death's door. I am so sure of the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the medicine to my knowledge. I hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large and establish your reputation.
Yours faithfully,
Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills, to which I had to resort to once owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dreadful calamity. I can confidently recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.

You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like. Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.

Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankful by your attending and using your valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *cholera* in the month of July, 1881. I should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am certain she never would have lasted, as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor. Yours very truly,
HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.

Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifying to the satisfactory results that have occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera cases during the late epidemic in Lahore. I was associated with him in his labors during that time, and had every opportunity of personally in my own family, it was the means, by God's blessing, of restoring my little girl ecular symptoms of the disease.
W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

SETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
NAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.
Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

E PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S
MPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.	"This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition."	WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way; of course the action and mechanism will wear; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850
" " in solid Ebonized " ... ... " 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOWGILL'S SURPRISE PARTY

Will appear at the

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY,

21st and 23rd of July, 1885.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p. m., (gunfire) on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of 270 STANDARDS SIEMENS No. 6 LOWER. CAST IRON. Sample and conditions of supply can be seen at the Storeyard, Waree Bunder.

The Chief Superintendent of Stores is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GERRARD,
Hony. Asst. Supt. in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores.
Govt. Telegraph Storeyard, Waree Bunder, Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

WANTED.—SECRETARY for the Ahmedabad Municipality. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. The candidate must possess Engineering knowledge, and be capable of carrying on the administrative work of the Municipality. Applications with copies of testimonials and particulars of antecedents to be submitted to the address of the undersigned before 5th August, 1885.

J. B. REID,
President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 16th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors.
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

THE WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 75, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, for the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt Directors' report.
2nd. To confirm the appointment of two Directors.
3rd. And to transact such other business as may be brought forward.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1885.

By order,
A. C. DADY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24 Apollo-road, on THURSDAY, the 23rd of July, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Macfarlane who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment as Directors of Mr. J. Jamsi, Mr. D. K. Heinrichs, and Mr. H. Will, in place of Mr. E. Spinner, Mr. D. H. Glade and Mr. A. Breul, who proceeded to Europe.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 21st of July both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
P. P. BREUL & Co.
Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRICAMDASS NATHOO and HARIDASS NATHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to GOCULDASS BHAMOO and CANJEE BHAMOO, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Apollo-road, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate in Bundarwada Row on the eastern side thereof in the sub-district of Mandvi in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 87 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Cawasjee Dhunjibhai, on the west by the Bundarwada-street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Natha Jadowjee and Sudoo Chimajee, and on the south by the property of Callianjee Ramjee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under Nos. 5-11 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 555 & 556 and new Survey No. 2373 and formerly was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tricamdass Nathoo and Haridass Nathoo.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1885.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A FURTHER LOT OF AUSTRALIAN GENUINE BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room No. 41, Meadow Street,—

A consignment of Australian genuine bentwood office, drawing, dining, bedroom, rocking and children's chairs of various designs, strong, durable, light and elegant and easily un-fixed for travelling.

The above chairs will be put up 1 or ½ dozen at a time to suit private gentlemen.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1885.

NOTICES.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Baths at 5-30 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant.

By order of the Board of Honorary Directors,
WILLIAM GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1885.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarand-lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th July, 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st May, 1885.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Director's in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1885.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 29th July, 1885, both days inclusive.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 23-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Register-ed, 3a. 5-8	
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 6½ ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland	1 7 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland	1 7½ ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 12-12 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 15th July, 1885.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 5½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
16, Forbes-street.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers, Bed Bugs. 15c.

Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES are made from best materials and accurately fitted. All orders executed with promptitude and machines sent by V. P. P. Price lists and trade terms on application. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS for DOLLS, Rs. 3 to 4 each; also Dolls in great variety from As. 8 to Rs. 40 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MONSOON SHOES from 3-12. Boots from 5-14. Boys' Boots from 2-8. Goloshes from 1-10. Leggings from 3-8. Just to hand.—Shroff Brothers.

FOR SALE 150° and 125° Fire-test KEROSINE OIL of Arnold Hines Co. Brands. Apply to Tharia Topan or Godown-keeper at Managon.

JEWELLERY.—Gold and Silver, English and Indian. A great variety of Necklaces, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins &c., &c., to select from, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED about the end of the present month a respectable European WOMAN to take charge of an infant during the voyage to England. Passage and compensation paid. Apply to Mrs. Pritchard, Mody Bay, Bombay.

RHINE WINE FOR SALE, consisting of Niersteiner at Rs. 15 per dozen. Hoopheimer at Rs. 18 per dozen. Rhauenthaler at Rs. 30 per dozen. Also Brauerei Paulshohi Beer at Rs. 3-4 bottle and Rs. 3-4 per dozen pint and Angostura Bitters by Ch. A. Siezert at Rs. 18 per dozen pint. Apply to the United Merchants Company, Limited.

CARPETS.—Best Brussels and Velvet pile of choice patterns.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

TONITE—The only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Bombay.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES, Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations. —PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 18.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES—Real Silver ALBERT CHAINS. New designs at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, 25, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. S., of Edinburgh, and L. R. C. P. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

APARTMENTS.—Required by a bachelor a set of really GOOD APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, situated in the Fort. Apply by letter to "CAPTAIN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated fund amounts to six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £600,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Gaivert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that [illegible] AGA ALI SHAH has [illegible] BHOY TOPAN as his Agent [illegible] collection of rents of all his prop[illegible]

Private Secretary to H[illegible]
Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

FOR ESTIMATES, SPEC[illegible] and PLANS of all descriptions whether for Bullock or Steam-power, an[illegible] ESTIMATES of ordinary Buildings and [illegible] and all descriptions of Engineering Wor[illegible]

FREDK. A[illegible]
Mcl. and Genl. Draughtsma[illegible]
17, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENU[illegible]
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN[illegible]
POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 28' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen to application.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICES.

TONITE.

THE only EXPLOSIVE which the guaranteed Railways are permitted to carry.—Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English [illegible] and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.

PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4.

Copies may be had [illegible]
"BOMBAY [illegible]

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles. 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India, and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer, restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TENDERS

ARE invited for the supply of STEEL HOOP 3" gauge 22; also for GUNNY required for the new Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses lately erected at Jeypore.

The quantity required will be enough for about 20,000 bales, half to be delivered by the 15th September, and the balance, by the 15th November.

Tenders should be submitted before the 23rd instant, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jeypore, Rajputana, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

In case of a tender being accepted a security of Rs. 1,000 will have to be furnished which will be returned on completion of contract.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles each ,, 1,250
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London.
And all the London Wholes[illegible]

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

Sold everywhere.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.

Observe Trade Mark,

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
2, Old Bond-street London.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA
or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to
TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a Quarter of a Century during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—to thorough good health—who previously were confirmed [illegible]onbundriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, left, to drag out the remainder of existence [illegible] to themselves, and a comfort to purifies the blood, [illegible] This healthy circulation of the fluids, thus [illegible] strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and [illegible] ing both body and mind. It greatly improves [illegible] site and restores the digestive powers, whilst for [illegible] persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long [illegible] in hot climates) suffer from languor and [illegible] also all persons going to the East or West Indies [illegible] provide themselves with this important article.

Youth and age equally participate in the [illegible] effects of this wondrous medicine, for who [illegible] be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the [illegible] of years, a few doses will speedily afford a [illegible] turning health, by giving tone to the muscular [illegible] vous systems, and brough the organs of digestion [illegible] vating the whole constitution. To the young [illegible] health, strength, and spirits, in place of [illegible] debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly [illegible] nishes great relief and comfort, by gently and [illegible] gorating the whole corporeal frame; and although [illegible] not put forward as imparting immortality, it [illegible] gild the autumn of declining years, and, [illegible] calmly and serenely protract the close of life, [illegible] of all ages, as also for delicate children who [illegible] cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found [illegible] being far superior in its strengthening [illegible] the same time so pleasant to the palate [illegible] be called a medicine. To married [illegible] this preparation will prove invaluable [illegible] and vigour in place of lassitude [illegible] tion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle [illegible] tains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, ST[illegible]

DR. DE R[illegible]
COMPOUND RE[illegible]

Are justly celebrated all over [illegible] and speedy remedy for the above [illegible] Discharges of any kind, Stone in [illegible] of the Kidneys and Urinary Org[illegible]

These celebrated Pills are an [illegible] most obstinate cases. By their [illegible] are annually restored to health, [illegible] and rheumatism may now be [illegible] affliction, as no one need suffer [illegible] if they will only have recourse [illegible] confidently recommended by [illegible] real specific; whilst for weak [illegible] or other deposit in the water, [illegible] urinary disturbance, they a[illegible] correct acidity of the stomach [illegible] the liver and kidneys, their [illegible] bladder, &c. Many complaints [illegible] vous, often arise solely from [illegible] with certain impurities which [illegible] off by the kidneys. Thousands [illegible] ful patients attest their marvellous [illegible] 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFU[illegible]
WOR[illegible]
DR. DE [illegible]
PILULÆ VITÆ [illegible]
LIF[illegible]

which speedily, and alt[illegible] disease of whatever [illegible] spirits, vigour to the [illegible] on which health and [illegible] a particle of mercury [illegible] all affections of the liv[illegible] dizziness, loss of appe[illegible] tions of fulness at the pit [illegible] ween the shoulders, and the [illegible] gestion and general debility [illegible] exampled efficacy. They act [illegible] pain or griping, impart stre[illegible] a healthy action of the li[illegible] sallowness and pimples, [illegible] nerves, and marvellously [illegible] Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,

Every package of Dr. D[illegible] British Government Stam[illegible] DE ROOS, London," in Whi[illegible] order of Her Majesty's [illegible] without which none can [illegible] Roos' world-famed Medici[illegible] TREACHER & Co., Limited [illegible] B. S. MADON & Co., Bomb[illegible] & Poona; H. A. GEY[illegible] & Co., Madras; WEST & [illegible] Road, Bangalore; LYE[illegible] Medical Agency, Pepu[illegible] LALL SING, Delhi and [illegible] cutta; SMITH, STANIS[illegible] ALLEN and Co., Lucknow [illegible] balla; MAITLAND & Co[illegible] and all the principal Me[illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUT[illegible]
Informed that DR. DE [illegible] quantities, but only in [illegible] prices. Intending purcha[illegible] be decided into buying [illegible] "Renal Pills," but in e[illegible] accept no other but [illegible] DR. DE ROOS' "Renal P[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO [illegible]
nervous sufferers should [illegible] DR. DE ROOS, on secre[illegible] sion of spirit and confi[illegible] traable to certain pe[illegible] life. Price one Rupee [illegible] ROOS' Medicines.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... $ 2,000,000
RESERVED FUND ..... $ 547,500

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company at Bombay, are hereby prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE in Bombay on all First-Class Buildings, Machinery, Godowns, Merchandize and all other sorts of First-Class Risks and issue Policies on most favourable terms. For rates and all other information apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 2, 1885.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever;—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Knight of the Thistle, for Rangoon.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the eleven days ending the 11th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,42,906.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Orpington left the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Waverley entered, and the s. s. Dacca left, yesterday.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday, at midnight, a policeman heard the cry of a man from a well in the compound of a house in Cazee Syud-street. He obtained a rope, lowered it into the well, and drew up a young Bunnia named Runchord Ragoonath, who had accidentally fallen in. He escaped without injury.

A FISHING-BOAT CAPSIZED.—A fishing-boat, while going out to the fishing stakes on Wednesday, capsized with about fifteen hands on board, opposite the Observatory. The superintendent of customs at once sent the Customs launch with Mr. Higgins, the inspector, to their rescue and towed the sunken lighter to the Apollo-bunder, where all hands were landed safely. Great credit is due to the superintendent and Mr. Higgins for their timely assistance.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Ali Moordeen, the serang of the s. s. Peshawur, reported to the police on Tuesday that he gave Rs. 331-6 to a callassee of his vessel named Shaik Yacoob to keep in his box. At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning he found the box broken open, the money being stolen. Complainant suspected a callassee named Shaik Hoosain, who went on shore the previous night. Inquiries were made for the man, but he was not to be found in Bombay. He was subsequently arrested at Thana by the police there, and property to the value of Rs. 324-8-0 was found in his possession.

ABANDONING AN INFANT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of the new-born female child that was found alive on the 7th instant in a sweepers' gully at 4th Marine-lane, Dhobie Talao. Dr. Potter, the acting surgeon to the Coroner, and Mr. Easdon, the house-surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, were examined; and the jury, finding that the death of the child had resulted from convulsions following its exposure by the mother Jaijee, returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against her.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 2, Church-lane, when Mr. Thos. Booth took the chair. The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors in laying before you the audited accounts of the company for the past season, regret to have again to report a very short cotton crop in the Berar districts. Total exports of full-pressed bales from Khangaon amount to only 41,589 bales against the small total of 48,013 bales last season. The company pressed 17,543 bales being by far the largest proportion, but owing to the heavy sums paid under amalgamation to the other companies, the accounts only show a balance to credit of profit and loss of Rs. 12,412-10-4, out of which your directors recommend, that a dividend of Rs. 40 per share be paid to the shareholders, being 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, and that the balance, namely Rs. 412-10-4, be carried to credit of reserve fund.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 40 per share or 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital, carrying the balance Rs. 412-10-5 to the credit of the reserve fund, re-electing Messrs. G. P. Robinson and Moorar Poonja as directors, and re-appointing Mr. Campbell as auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 100. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and to the managers and secretaries of the company.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship:—

RAMCHUNDER ATMARAM MANKAR.

Mr. Dhooramdhur, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE MADHOWJEE DEWJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, renewed his application for an interim order. Mr. Martin Graham, who appeared in person, opposed the application; but on going through the affidavits filed in the matter, his lordship granted the application.

RE KHETSEY KHESEY.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE SHAPOORJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Cuppoorchund Nursey was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Hurrichund Janardhun Bhopee and another, liabilities Rs. 1,528. Erappa Sew Makel and another, Rs. 1,157. John Sequeira, Rs. 690. Sewlee, woman, Rs. 629. Harry Ramjee Telee, Rs. 963. Vittobia Balajee Pednekur and others, Rs. 912. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Wadia, Rs. 2,023. Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Sootar. Buldeodas Vithuldas Mooltanee, Rs. 1,755.

RE MERWANJEE JEHANGIRJEE PALKIWALLA.

The insolvent applied in person for his discharge. Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., auctioneers, opposed the application.

Mr. Mankar said the chief ground of opposition was fraud. The insolvent bought a number of valuable articles of the opposing creditors, and almost immediately afterwards sold them for smaller sums through Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers. He had dealings with the opposing creditors for some time. He twice filed his petition, but it was dismissed for want of prosecution. Insolvent started in life as an English writer, and was afterwards employed in the tea-collected on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He then became a railway guard, and was invalided. He subsequently dealt in horses, and was also a petty broker for the sale of carriages and horses. On the two previous occasions he filed his petition merely to annoy the opposing creditors; and on the present occasion, having been put in jail, he filed his petition for the third time. Mr. Mankar produced a list of the articles the insolvent had purchased from the opposing creditors fraudulently, as the learned counsel urged.

The insolvent urged in his own behalf that he had simply acted as a commission agent for the opposing creditors. At their auctions he, under the instruction of the first opposing creditor, bought articles in his name, and sold them afterwards with a view to profits, which were divided between him and them. On the previous occasions he did not prosecute his petition because the opposing creditors advised him not to do so, promising to give him work. They entrusted articles to him for sale, and he also did a little business as a petty broker. He nominally bought horses from Arab merchants, keeping them in the stables and paying for their feed; and if he managed to sell them, he got a share of the profits. He, however, suffered a loss; and the Arabs were content with his explanation, and did not oppose his discharge. He had bought ten horses in all; and he also bought and resold hack conveyances, making a profit of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 at a time.

Mr. Manker said that if the insolvent sold horses and carriages, he must have kept books; but he had deposited none with the Official Assignee.

The insolvent said he kept no books, because his profits were small and his business was only in a small way. He was invalided in December last, and in an accident on the railway lost one of his legs. A charge of cheating was brought against him by the opposing creditors before Mr. Cooper, but the case was dismissed. A suit was then brought against him and his father in the Small Causes Court, but was dismissed. The opposing creditors afterwards got an *ex parte* decree against him in another suit.

Ardasir Sorabjee, a son of the first opposing creditor, in his evidence, stated that they gave the insolvent credit because his father was known to them. They would have also given him credit in his own name only. He signed entries in the opposing creditors' books. In the Small Causes Court suit the insolvent's father said he had given his son no authority to buy goods in his name, and the father's name was struck out. The suit proceeded against insolvent, and a decree was given against him. His uncle, Mr. Sorabjee Bejonjee, pleader, appeared for him. The police proceedings were instituted before the Small Cause Court proceedings.

A clerk of Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, stated that they sold a lady's work table and a musical box under instructions from the insolvent. The proceeds of the sale were not paid to insolvent, but were credited to the insolvent's father, who owed moneys to Messrs. Crawford and Co.

The insolvent said he had lost his memory since the accident he met with, and that would account for the omission from the schedule of the seven articles he bought of the opposing creditors. He had intended to pay for the articles.

Mr. Mankar commented upon various items of the schedule, remarking that there were important omissions therein, and that insolvent had clearly been guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences. He had given no explanation of what he did with those articles, and had made no mention of them in his schedule. Mr. Mankar submitted that the petition should be dismissed, as the schedule was wholly unsatisfactory.

His lordship, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, said this was a case of suspicion, but that none of the serious charges of fraud was proved. The insolvent's discharge was adjourned for three months with protection.

APPEARANCE OF CHOLERA AT PANDHARPUR.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14th July, 1885.

MEMORANDUM from the Commissioner, C. D., No. P.—1176, dated 11th July, 1885—Submitting one No. 2725, dated 7th idem, from the Collector of Sholapur, who forwards a copy of the following letter addressed by him to the Collectors of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, and Thana, and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—"I have the honour to inform you that cholera has appeared at Pandharpur since the 1st, and though at present the outbreak is not a severe one, I think it necessary to ask you to give notice of the fact in your district and to do all in your power to dissuade pilgrims from attending the Ashadhi Fair which will begin on the 21st instant." The Commissioner stating that notice should be given to the Railway Department, and that a notification should, at the same time, be published in the Bombay English and vernaculars papers and also in the Poona English and vernaculars papers.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor in Council trusts that the District Officers and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who have been informed of the appearance of cholera at Pandharpur, have taken the necessary steps to deter intending pilgrims from visiting that place.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 9th instant.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from Captain A. Russel, dated 3rd July, applying for three months' privilege leave from 1st August, or such other date in August as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. Mr. Conroy, Deputy Superintendent, should act as Superintendent during Captain Russel's absence, or till further orders.

GRAZING RIGHTS.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, No. 2243, dated 6th July, reporting that the right of grazing cattle on the Trustees' property from Sewri to Colaba was put up to auction on the 4th July and knocked down for Rs. 890, as follows: From Mazagon to Sewri, to Dagnoo Babajee, for Rs. 590; from Colaba to Mazagon, to Ramjee Bailajee, for Rs. 300; total Rs. 890. The Acting Traffic Manager states that in 1884 Rs. 900 was realised.

Resolution.—Approved.

THE DEFENCES OF THE HARBOUR.

Submitted Government Resolution in the Military Department No. 3380, dated 13th June, intimating that the Government of India have approved of the suggestion of the Port Officer that the Kennery and Prongs Light-houses should be connected with Bombay by means of sub-marine cables, and as regards Kennery by an aerial line. The Resolution having been circulated to the Trustees, was taken as read.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE SEWERAGE OF MODY-BAY.

Submitted correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the sewerage of that part of the Mody-bay estate which lies to the south of Fore-street, the papers having been circulated, were taken as read.

Read minute by Mr. Ollivant, concurred in by the other Trustees, proposing that as some technical details are involved, the Engineer should authorise the Chairman to settle the matter with the Municipal Commissioner, saving any further reference which may be necessary thereafter.

Resolution.—The Chairman authorised to settle the matter with the Municipal Commissioner.

BUNDER REVENUES.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Statements of revenue collected at the bunders and at the Prince's Dock in the month of April.

Statement showing that 718-4-0 were collected at Mahim causeway, and Rs. 466-8-0 at Sion causeway, in the month of June on account of Municipal toll on carts.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week-ending 7th July, 1885.	For week-ending 7th July, 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	19
" " out of "	29	20
" transported	19	14
" attended to	3	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 6th July, 1885.	For week ending 6th July, 1884.
Vessels entered	11	12
" left	19	15
" remaining in dock	11	10

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before Mr. HART, Chief Judge.)

THE MARWAREES AND THEIR LITTLE GAMES.

A FIRM of Marwaree money-lenders some days ago obtained an order from the Court of Small Causes restraining the manager of the *Bombay Gazette* from paying to one A. B. Fernandes, a compositor in the establishment, moneys due [illegible] him on account of his wages. Yesterday the question as to why the said amount should not be paid to the Marwaree was argued before his honour the Chief Judge. As the question is of considerable importance to firms and establishments which employ a large number of men, Mr. Rustomjee M. Patel was instructed to appear, on behalf of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, to show cause why the amount restrained should not be paid to the Marwaree firm.

Mr. Patel represented that the practice of restraining workmen's wages for the benefit of the Marwaree was, perhaps, allowed by law, but was thoroughly impracticable in the ordinary course of business. It resulted always in this, that when an employé found that his hard-earned wages were collected by the proprietor simply for the benefit of the Marwaree creditor, he refused to work, and generally left the service. It also happened that the proprietors, not desiring to keep their account offices open for the convenience of Marwaree money-lenders, dismissed such men as were found involved in money transactions with them. Mr. Patel said that the state of things was perfectly unsatisfactory, and that the court should not permit it. He further contended that the manager of the *Bombay Gazette* was not liable to be called upon to show cause in the matter, as he only distributed the wages to the men according to the orders of the proprietor, and that he actually had no money in his possession belonging to the defendant. Mr. Patel quoted certain sections of the Procedure Code, and pointed out that the amount restrained in this case included batta money earned by the defendant for overtime, and that that amount being in a certain sense diet money could not be restrained.

After hearing the arguments decided His honour after he should receive only Rs. 5 that the Marwaree from the amount due to the defendant, and which was in the possession of his employer.

ALLEGED BREA[illegible] OF CONTRACT.

WALSH LOVETT AND CO[illegible] ABDOOL ALI ESSUJEE.

THE plaintiffs, by the [illegible]orney, Mr. Ferdinand Fisher, claim to recover R[illegible]17-14-6, being money alleged to be paid and exp[illegible]t by them on behalf of the defendant, and also[illegible]count of commission earned by them[illegible]damages sustained in consequence of the de[illegible]t's breach of contract. Mr. Rustomjee M[illegible] appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine[illegible]nduced by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for t[illegible]dant. The plaintiffs' case is that the defend[illegible] failed to payfor, and take delivery of the goo[illegible]red out by him from time to time under va[illegible]dents. He had accepted some of the draf[illegible] were drawn against the indents, but had [illegible]ently made maturity. The plaintiffs had [illegible]ant, and had the payments on account of th[illegible] of insurance also incurred other charges in [illegible]og failed to and godown rent. The defenda[illegible] sold them take delivery of the goods, the p[illegible]ining the on commission at his risk, there[illegible]d that the loss now claimed.

On behalf of the defence, it is co[illegible]a proper suit could not be brought in the ab[illegible]ot been power of attorney; that the claim[illegible] all be properly made out; and that if it [illegible]er and made out, it should be done b[illegible]denied Company. The defendant in genera[illegible]s. that any sum was due by him to the [illegible]

Evidence is being recorded in the c[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERV[illegible]S.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATO[illegible]

BOMBAY, July 14.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 [illegible] and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	[illegible]
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of Wind	W. WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th inst	[illegible]

"From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD REAY AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

WE cannot too highly praise the large-mindedness of our new Governor, and thank His Excellency for the repeated assurances he has given of firmness and liberality. The privilege of having twenty elected members out of a total of thirty, with the right of electing their own President, lately conferred on the Municipality at Poona, is as creditable to the prudent statesmanship of Lord Reay, as it is honourable to the second city in the Presidency. We are glad to see his Lordship's Government is departing from the conservative traditions of the late Government, and if the Self-Government Acts are worked with the same spirit of liberality throughout the Presidency we shall have no cause to apprehend any evil from the narrow counsels which once found favour at the Bombay Secretariat.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE HIGH COURT.

THE block in the High Court, says the *Indu Prakash*, has become a standing grievance. There is such an accumulation of work at both the Original and the Appellate Sides that it seems the judges find it impossible to overtake it. The judges have themselves, we understand, asked for an additional judge when they were asked to report what retrenchments they could make in their department, but it seems scarcely possible that Government in their present temper of economy will accept that proposal. What other scheme should be devised to reduce the work of the judges has exercised the minds of many people for days past. The only plans feasible are increasing the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, appointing a District Judge or a First Class Subordinate Judge, or appointing a Master in the High Court with power to dispose of undisputed and petty matters. Any of these plans, the second particularly, will effect the desired reduction in original work. The new Bankruptcy Bill provides for some of the insolvency work to be transferred to a judge of the Small Cause Court. In that case there will be some further diminution of work. This reduction of work may disengage one judge of the Original Side for Appellate Side work who may assist in clearing off the block there. The plan of one judge alone hearing appeals which seems to prevail at Calcutta may be usefully tried here. There will no doubt be a further appeal under the Letters Patent open to the parties, but such appeals will rarely be made except in strong cases. Even with the present staff the experiment of a single judge hearing appeals may be tried, we think, with great advantage. The other expedient suggested of forming Benches in the Mofussil with power to hear second appeals will not be as effective. The Benches will not inspire as much confidence and will not be assisted by as strong a bar as at the High Court. The plan of constituting a bench of one judge in the High Court will require no additional establishment, and may be tried without the least inconvenience to parties or to Government. In any case the situation has become grave enough to require prompt remedy, and we trust, no time will be spent in devising one.

BENGAL.

SHARPS AND FLATS.—A snake-charmer went to the shop of a native, named Narassie Bhuttachar jee, a few days ago, and told him that he was a *jogee*, and could perform wonders. He put a seed into the Baboo's hand, and began repeating some words over his head. He then asked the shopkeeper if he wished to become rich, and told him to bring all the money he had in his box. The man accordingly went into his room, and took Rs. 10, which, by the *jogee's* direction, he wrapped in a paper and gave to him. The snake-charmer took out a rupee, and putting it into the credulous shop-keeper's hands, directed him to stoop to his feet, while he took the opportunity to drop four rupees into a bag which he had hanging from his neck. Now that he asked the shop-keeper to take him to the box from which the money was brought, and he put the paper packet back into the box and went away, telling his dupe not to open it till the next day, when he would call again for his *bukshesh*. The man was too anxious to wait, however, and he discovered the fraud early enough to enable him to follow the *jogee* and catch him in the street. The fellow, finding his fraud detected, tried to retaliate by accusing a cobra from his own shoulders, and putting the reptile round the shopman's neck. The latter naturally raised a great hullaballoo, and a crowd collected, among whom there happened to be a police chowkeydar. The upshot was that the clever *jogee* was taken to the thannah, where the inspector in charge recognised him as an old offender. He was charged on Saturday before Syed Ameer Hossein with theft and cheating, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE HIGH COURT.—The proposal, which had been sanctioned to erect the new High Court on the Light House Esplanade has, we hear, been abandoned, owing to the propinquity of the site to the Beach battery, which would, in time of war, subject the building to the fire of an enemy. We further learn that Mr. R. F. Chisholm, the Consulting Architect, has now proposed—and his proposal has been accepted by Government—that the block of buildings from the boundary wall to the extreme south of Popham's Broadway down to Condy Chetty-street, and from the lane to the south of the Bank of Madras to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, be taken up for the High Court which means that the whole of the buildings on a part of the Broadway and on the whole of Baker's street, Francis Joseph's-street, Sunkarama-street and Kondy Chetty-street, will be razed to the ground. Mr. Chisholm has suggested that the frontage of the new High Court should be towards the Esplanade.

THE REVOLT OF THE BEASTS.

WE have been denounced as alarmists by the Radical press (with its usual unblushing optimism) because we first drew attention to the revolt of the lower animals. We demonstrated that the political concessions to cats, clamoured for by irresponsible sentiment, were premature, and could only result in provoking revolution. Day by day fresh intelligence from all quarters confirms our original opinion. At home there has been a general strike among trout, which have determined to limit the output on the river bank, and have adopted the Blue Ribbon doctrines in regard to artificial fly. The distress in Hampshire, Berkshire, and trouting countries generally is already very great, and tackle-makers are doing a slack business. Thus threatened in our dearest interest at home, we are menaced and thwart ed in our industrial enterprise abroad. A letter from Mr. Soondrawier, the Hindoo cashier of the South Indian Railway, proves that leopards are bitterly antagonistic to progress. "A certain leopard," writes Mr. Soondrawier, "I think a stray one, appeared all on a sudden, to our heartrending fear, while payment was being made on the line." The intention of molesting convoys and stopping supplies is manifest, too apparent. Only a few months ago a leopard has taken a leaf out of Osman Digma's book and our failures at Suakim have been the subject of remark in every jungle in India. Had the late Government remained in office, the South Indian Railway would by this time have been deserted or presented to Cyprus. Fortunately a Mr. Lloyd, and, "as a godsend, a light engine, happened to run there," and the leopard was driven down by numbers. "Mr. Lloyd, with the assistance "of the constables, had the presence of mind to shoot it undaunted with a gun brought by them till it is killed." Our informant adds, "nearly 300 lives were saved, I being one of them. Now I took heart and came down, and commenced payment."

So far the veracious, though decidedly "mild," Hindoo. The affair has ended in the victory of our arms; but, as will be shown, the attempt was not an isolated affair of outposts merely. The monkeys are up in arms! No longer content, in military costume, to collect the blackmail of organ-grinders, and levy contributions on our urban population, the apes are demolishing our railway lines and threatening communications in the Madras Presidency. The monkey line of Kings, in old Indian history, is familiar to the student. In the new disturbances we may probably detect an effort to seat a pithecoid monarch once more on the throne of the Moguls, and to extend over the Baboos the sceptre of the baboon. Between Niddirunda and a spot appropriately styled Herebully there is a tope, which is the Tamal of the apes. Here the monkeys have concentrated their forces, and, animated by Totemistic fanaticism, are threatening the Tumkur line. A most alarming account of the gravity of the situation has been published by the *Madras Mail*. The monkeys have not forgotten that they were once worshipped, and that, like the Nagas, or snakes, they have given to India a line of princes. They deliberately attack the rails, though they are still puzzled by the "nuts" (with which one might expect monkeys to be familiar) and by the bolts. They scarcely permit themselves to be disturbed by the arrival of an engine, and one devoted ape had to be dragged, by his comrades, from instant destruction at the hands, so to speak, of a British locomotive. Animals so intelligent as monkeys will soon crack the nuts which at present puzzle them, and sleepers will be blazing in every monkey tope on the Tumkur railway. It is vain to talk (as the late Government would have done) of inquiring into the grievances of the baboons. Their ambition, as we have said, is dynastic, and their fanaticism religious. Disdaining Islam, Buddhism, Brahmanism, Monachism, and even the old Vedic beliefs, the infuriated monkeys wish to restore the palmy days of Totemism, when apes were worshipped, like other animals. Too probably, we fear, this ambition is at the root of the whole revolt of the beasts. They have all been gods in one country or another, and they are rebelling against their present degraded condition and in favour of their ancient privileges. Are we prepared to turn our cathedrals into menageries, and to go to the Zoological Gardens on Sundays in the spirit of devotees? If not, the revolt of Totemism must be faced and fought down with English resolution.—*Saturday Review.*

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Sir Herbert Stewart's force was sent across the desert to open up communications with Gordon's steamers, and act through them with General Gordon. After that I was, and my instructions were explicit, to communicate with General Gordon, to ascertain from him the exact state of affairs in Khartoum, to tell him that the force for the relief of Khartoum could not be assembled at Metemmeh before the first week in March, and to leave three officers—Captain Trafford, Captain Gascoigne, and Lieutenant Stuart Wortley—with him to assist in the defence of the town until it could be relieved. I was then to return and report to Lord Wolseley 6. Williams says: "The Blue jackets and Sussex men on board are positive upon the point that the steamers did not approach the city near enough to make sure of anything in it." Answer; Mr. Williams need not have gone to the rank and file for his information, which is quite incorrect. There were three officers, Captain Trafford, Captain Gascoigne, and Lieutenant Stuart Wortley, who had been with me, and if he had asked any of them he would have been informed of the truth. The steamers went to the junction of the two Niles, and if they had turned the corner into the Blue Nile they never would have got out again. General Gordon's journal, which will be published within the next two days, will show what madness it would have been to go farther, which, if it had been tried, would have put all in the greatest peril without any necessity.

7. Mr. Williams states that I did not make any serious effort when I got to Khartoum to ascertain Gordon's fate. Answer: This is quite untrue. When the steamers arrived off Omdurman it was absolutely certain Khartoum had fallen. There was absolutely no doubt of it whatever, notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Williams that the steamers, about the size of the Thames penny steamboats, maintained a most unequal contest with the Mahdi' army round Khartoum, which we knew from General Gordon's journal was 50,000 to 25,000 strong, armed with several large guns and Gatling guns, the latter being plied heavily upon us. Knowing Khartoum had fallen it would have been madness to continue the fight, and no one in his [illegible] landed the force such as was at [illegible] of the Mahdi's army. What my disporal in the face [illegible]ertaining the fate of Khartoum was to get the steamers out of range of the. This we succeeded in doing a little [illegible] o'clock and anchored for the night. Shortly after [illegible] messengers were then sent out, and [illegible] we knew the exact fact—that Khartoum [illegible] betrayed by Farajh Pasha at dawn on the 26th January, and that General Gordon had been killed. Those two pieces of information were the main points that I, as Government agent, Lord Wolseley's servant of the British Office. The rates for India will be one shilling per pound, and those for Egypt one shilling and threepence for the first two pounds, and sevenpence for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. The limit of weight in both cases will for the present be the same as for the Inland Post, seven pounds. The service hitherto carried on by the Peninsular and Oriental Company has had this defect, that a parcel sent from India was franked only to the port of arrival and depended for its subsequent carriage upon private agencies. The Indian merchant or official will know in future that he has only to consign his packet to the Indian Post Office, and it will reach his family in England within a period which may be calculated, however remote may be their home.

Mr. Bethune, Secretary to the P. and O. Company, writes in reference to the above:—In speaking of the Indian Parcel Post, you say that—" In the meantime, desire to send to any part of England parcels weighing as much as 7lbs., with a certainty of speedy delivery and no fear of unknown charges at the further end of the journey, will be welcomed." Permit me to say that the public have enjoyed this convenience not only as regards parcels of 7lbs., but up to 50lb. weight, during the last 12 years. A contract was entered into between the Director-General of the Indian Post Office and Mr. Willmore, dated in 1874 for the introduction of a parcel post system between India and this country, and that system has been carried out exactly as described in your leading article. Parcels up to 50lb. weight sent to this company's address in the City or in West-end have been delivered, and can be delivered, at any port or place in India without any hindrance, delay, or expenditure beyond the tariff charge of 1d. per lb., and 6d. per lb. for books. During last year, for example, 73,000 parcels were despatched by this company under their contract with the Indian Post Office. What difference, then, does the new arrangement of the Post Office make to the public? Simply this, that parcels not exceeding 7lb. weight may now be sent to any post office in the United Kingdom, instead of having to be forwarded to this office as formerly. This will, doubtless, prove a great convenience to that section of the public who are not engaged in business and have no relations with the City or West-end. Beyond this, however, the system of forwarding and delivering parcels continues, as before, and it is carried out under a triangular arrangement between the British Post Office, the Indian Post Office, and this company. I may also say that this company were most ready to enter into the arrangement in question, in the hope that the Indian Parcel Post system would be further popularized in this country. Perhaps you will allow me to add, as a point of considerable interest to the public, that while the English Post Office has recently undertaken the collection of parcels up to 7lb. weight, the contract between the Post Office of India and this company, which insures the conveyance of parcels up to 50lb. weight, still remains in force, the only difference being that parcels over 7lb. weight must still be sent to the offices of this company, either at Charing-cross or Leadenhall-street. The houseward parcel business is simply the converse of what I have stated, but is generally insignificant in extent in comparison with the outward traffic.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers *every where at* 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

REUTER'S financial telegram from London of yesterday's date still quotes Consols at par, but Indian Securities have undergone considerable fluctuations, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan being ¼ higher at 102½, while Rupee Paper comes ¼ lower in 4 per cent., and ⅛ in 4½. The decline in the latter is no doubt partly owing to the weakness advised from this side, but all Silver securities are unquestionably discredited at the moment by the uncertainty felt regarding the future of the metal itself. The following remarks on the subject by Mr. Goschen, when addressing the Manchester Chamber of Commerce regarding the present depression in trade, are worthy of notice, not from any additional light he throws on the position, but merely from the fact that they necessarily illustrate the views of a representative man, well qualified to form a reliable opinion, and one, moreover, who has a considerable following :—

"There is one point connected with the silver question which I will touch, and it is the insecurity which it imparts to trade with the silver-using countries. That must effect your dealings with India and with others, and I am sorry to think that with regard to that insecurity there is no hope till you know what the United States will do with respect to the Bland Bill. It seems to me that we must almost conclude that the uncertainty in the trade of the silver-using countries will increase, and that the position in that respect must get worse; and I do not hold with those who think that this country has little interest in the question because we are a creditor country. This is an argument which is often put forward, that we are a creditor country, and that, as amounts are due to us in gold, therefore the more gold will command for commodities the better for this country. But we are not all creditors, and, though we may on the balance be a creditor country, there is an enormous interest in our trade with the silver-using countries, and so I trust that this silver question will fairly be kept in view by those who are responsible for our Indian Empire. It is a question of the deepest interest. As I have said, it is impossible for me at this moment to expatiate upon the subject; but I must submit that is a factor in the case, and a very important factor too."

Regarding the produce markets, Reuter reports Linseed firm with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta qualities; Rapeseed flat and partially 3d. lower. Wheat comes dull, but unchanged in value, except for No. 2 Club Calcutta to arrive, in which a decline of 3d. per quarter is noted.

Our local market for Seeds is quiet but firm. For Linseed the quotation is Rs. 6-1½ bazaar terms. Rapeseed is held for Rs. 6 per cwt. Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-14 Brown Cawnpore.

WHEAT is in rather a peculiar position. We should call the market on its own merits weak, but sellers are very firm, and a few shippers bound to cover have had to pay outside rates, say Rs. 3-13 per cwt. for Ekdani. No. 1 Club Delhi is worth Rs. 3-10½ per cwt. railway terms.

COTTON is again weaker. In Liverpool yesterday the sales were only 5,000 bales, Americans being 1-16d. lower both on the spot and to arrive, and from New York ready cotton comes ⅛ cent. lower, although futures are 3 points better. Exceptionally favourable crop accounts from America are given as the immediate cause, but we are inclined to think that politics have a good deal to do with it. However that may be, there is no gainsaying the weakness at home and the total absence of demand for export here. To-day the tone is duller than ever, and it would be quite impossible to give reliable quotations for either old Cotton ready or new for future delivery.

Reports regarding the new crop are daily becoming more favourable. The Berars have now excellent prospects, and yesterday's rains have extended to Guzerat, where the cultivators are now vigorously at work.

FREIGHTS may be called unchanged so far as the tone of the market goes; but in the matter of rates we should be inclined to call the tendency, if anything, weaker. There are several large boats unfixed available for early loading, and one or two of them laid on the berth would mean a decided decline. We quote :—

	Wheat	Meast.
Liverpool .....Ready.	16-3 to 17-6	2/
Open Charter .. "	21-3	
Havre ..... "	"	21-3
Antwerp ..... "	"	21-3
Marseilles..... "	20	
Trieste-Venice . "	"	27-6 to 2

COALS have improved somewhat of late. We hear of sales of Cardiff June shipment to arrive, and also in harbour, at Rs. 15½ to Rs. 16 per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE is unaltered as regards ready rates, but with firmer accounts from Calcutta the feeling is somewhat stronger. There has been the usual indisposition to do business on a Wednesday pending news of Council drafts, but the indications on the part of the banks are distinctly in sympathy with anticipations of a slight recovery. Bar Silver in London, however, is quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower at 49 3-16d., and the prospects of private bills making here are worse than ever.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6⅞d. per rupee.
Do. Teegraphic	1s 6 23-32d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 13-16d. "
Credits " " "	1s. 6 23-32d. "
France " " "	2·00½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been subject to considerable fluctuation. The market has become quite nervous again to the least whisper of political difficulties, and speculators are accordingly making the most of such a state of matters by circulating rumours of all kinds. Fours opened this morning at Rs. 98 3-16 and advanced for a time to Rs. 98⅝, the close for ready paper we question to Rs. 98⅜. As one could be found under Rs. 98½; whether real sellers could be found at that would but for delivery a month hence [illegible] half sell at Rs. 98, perhaps 1-16 less. Fours-and [illegible] are nominal at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES on the whole keep very quiet. The rains to-day have rendered the market for Spinning and Weaving Mills firmer, and occasionally an advance of Rs. 5 may be quoted. We shall require some days of steady rain, however, to confirm the improvement.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	650
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. .	1,800	1,00	1,0	Rs 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanagur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	900
Bora. Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	2,00	2,0	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	530
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	675
City of Bombay.....	800	1,00	1,000	..	770
D. Spinning	3,000	2,00	2,000	..	1321
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,0	1,	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	8,280	50	50	Rs. 35	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,0	25	595
Golam Hafiz S. Co. ..	000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,552	1,00	1,00	..	100
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,0	1,00	Rs. 40	775
Hinguaghat Mill Co..	700	500	50	70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,	1,00	Rs 30	1,075
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	4 0	..	50	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manf. Co. Ld	68	1,00	1, 0	..	910
James Greaves Mill..	10	400	40	..	430
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,31	5	5	Rs. 40	55
Jowrai Bhalloo	1,30	1,	1,0	Rs. 30	997½
Khandesh.....	750	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,0	1,	Rs. 40	835
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	160	2,40
Mahalukhmi	650	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	630
Manockjee Petit's....	4,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 55	1,077½
Massajon Spinning Co	5,000	20	2,	Rs. 9	190
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,375
National Spinning....	600	1,00	1,00	..	650
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	107xd.
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,00	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern ...	1 00	1,	1	Rs. 20	970
rrial	5,725	625	62	Rs. 1	99½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5 0	400	40	Rs. 1	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	62	175
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,00	1,00	..	675
Ripon.....	641	1,00	1,0	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,500
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Soonderdas	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills.....	650	1,000	1,000	...	675
Vyrnoon Mills, S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	635

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	225
Akola Press Co....	83	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,275
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	650
Brodie's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	192½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 500	700
Dholiera P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	Rs. 12	140
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	61
Khatmgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	460
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 75	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	357½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	515
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
Prince of W. Press. ..	600	500	100	10	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (dollary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1 250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	720

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	160
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	223
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1·0	10 2-3p.c.	88
Do. New issue..	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c.	37½d
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	660
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1 250	100	100	Rs. 6 ¼	108 1·2
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,450
Do. New Shares ...	1,000	500	300	60	900
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	600	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	10½	127
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	347
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 11	340
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	,00	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,300	25	25	Re. 1	15½
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,400	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	100	p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Chindwara, 1,328 tons, Captain E. Gillet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (16th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Melvill, a Portuguese gentleman and 19 deck.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Chindwara (s)	Gillet	Calcutta, July 16.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Kt. of the Thistle.	Marno	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Guildford for Liverpool.
" Manilla, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Byculla, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
10 Nowshera (s) .....Sanders .....Bombay, June 27.
Hughenden (s).....Bews.....Cardiff, May 21.
Charlite .. ..Dubois.....Natal, June 3.
Osprey .. ..Black .....Muscat, June 18.
C. Ranger ..... Williams ..Otago, May 14.
11 Chanda (s) .....Savin .....Bombay, June 13.
Titre..... .....Cro. ine .....Colombo, July 5.
Simla .....Masson .....Singapore, June 21.
Cocoanada .....Croft.....Rangoon, July 4.
Blythswood .....Vans.....Cardiff, April 11.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LONDON.

Clan Murray s—6 packages cartneware, Soomar Bhima.
Westbourne s—6 cases nitric acid, Tracicer and Co; 14 barrels pale boiled linseed oil and 670 kegs paints, Shepherd and Co; 5 cases medicine and 44 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally; 6 cases butter, Volkart Brothers.
Cambodia s—25 cases matches, A Dawoodkhan; 11 cases biscuits, J Jeewanjee.
Werneth hall s—3 Logsheads claret, Phipson and Co.
Ravenna s—50 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victoria s—6 cases slates, Pinnett and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—200 kegs rose nails, Kitchie Stewart and Co.
Victoria s—5 cases whisky, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 cases whisky, Pestonjee and Co,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—250 boxes soap, A Shaikadam; 59 kegs iron rose nails, J Canjee; 50 cases slates, S A Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yeddo s—2 cases glassware, R A Parakh; 375 cases candles, E Sumsoodeen and Co; 12 cases glassware, C Nanjee; 4 cases glassware, S M Cassem; 15 cases glassware, M Pallonjee.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—15 bales wrapping paper, [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—7,129 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 150 bales wool, G Toolseedas.
Clan Murray s—110 bales cotton, Vagjee Valloo; 24 bales cotton, C Nanjee; 77 bales wool, H Vussonjee.
Clan Ogilvie s—13 bales wool, M Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—2,000 cwts wheat, Kalli Bros; 6.0 cwts Myrabollams, G Jaithanl.

FOR HULL.

Yeddo s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co.
Waverly s—2,40 cwts. crushed bones, M Jamal, 8,220, cwts wheat, Killik Nixon & Co; 6,849 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 260 cwts coir yarn, P Dewji, 6,000 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rosina s—5 cwts gum and 480lbs provision, G Nursedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosina s—50 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee; 90 bales twist, C Somanjee; 92 bales twist, D P Marker; 50 bales twist, Asaa bin Khalifa; 100 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 32 bales twist, E Mooljchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Handley, Surg, on duty from Suakim.
Goring, Bandmaster, on leave, from England.
Swanston, Lt, Comt, on duty, from Bolan Pass.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Birdwood, Lt, 12th Regt N. I., on duty to Poona.

JULY 15.

MacCudden, Capt, 1st Gren, to rejoin, from leave to Poona.
Swanston, Lt, Comt, on duty to Madras.
Oliver, Lt, 2nd Midd Regt, on duty to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 16.

All members changing their addresses are requested to notify the same to the Captains of their companies or the Adjutant.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company. Volunteers W. Caulter, S. Stewart and W. Massey.

The following members having joined the Bombay Mounted Rifles are assigned Regimental Members as follows. Viz :—

A TROOP—

No.		No.	
1	Vol T Cuff	24	Vol R Gilbert
2	" F M Fowler	25	" H W Buckland
3	" W R Macdonell	26	" R E Searle
4	" X Casteeli	27	" F D Strettell
5	" C E Kane	28	" J Leask
6	" H R King	29	" S W Fox
7	" G W Noir	30	" L Hivett-Carnac
8	" F Attibane	31	" J Brooks
9	" A Gray	32	" D G Brooks
10	" J Macgillivray	33	" G W Bake
11	" K H Fenn	34	" E A Measor
12	" P B Savill	35	" F White
13	" R L Stewart	36	" R Wehrli
14	" J Flower	37	" E H Aitken
15	" J Armstrong	38	" W F Potts
16	" J H Duxbury	39	" R Mackintosh
17	" F A Walker	40	" W Greaves
18	" P G Messent	41	" R Roberts
19	" J R K Johnson	42	" E Wallocker
20	" G McLaren	43	" A Beniston
21	" A Arthur	44	" A Russell
22	" W M Macdonald	45	" T Rogers
23	" J A Begbil	46	" H Rogers.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co—Jefferson B and D—Henry Dumbell, Petitioner—Payne G and S for Lahabai shareholde'.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-84—Payne G and S—Bai Mariabai and another, vs Abdool Succoor, Hajee Abdool—Muljee B B
81-84—J G Cama—Kharwa Bhuna Thunjee, vs Hussenbhoy Meherally and another—Hore C and B
181-84—Tyabjee and D—Alba Khooshal, vs Dayaram Trulsa—Junardhen G.
84-84—Macfarlane and E—Thackersey Narron, vs Salegrum Sewlal and others—Bomonjee and H.
393-83—Hore C and B—Bhimjee Bhanjee and another vs Doongersey Hunsraj and another—Jefferson B and D.
160-84—Hore C and B—M M Rodrigues, vs L A Rodrigues and another—Bicknell M and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

403-84—Jefferson B and D.—Jewandas Ebjee Sewjee, vs. Gokuldas Mooljee and others—Muljee B. B.—Part heard.
211-85—Tyabjee and D.—Shah Mula Rajajee and others, vs. Narayen Moroba Urankir.
220-85—Tyabjee and D.—Deepchund Amarchand, vs. Chandoolal Foolchund.

Long Causes.

124-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another, vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba, vs Potoobai and others—Janardhun G.
110-85—Tobin and R—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, vs. Cazbai—Tyabji and D.
5939-85—Tyabjee and D—Rajbai, vs Ahmedbhoy Habib bhoy and another—Tobin and R—(Small Cause Court suit.)
182-85—Thakurdas and D—Dewjee Vussonjee, vs Nursey Govindjee and others—Hore, C and B.
209-83—Little, S. F and N—Kanji Mulji, vs Gopall Purshotum—Mooljee B B
216-83—Mulji B B—Gopaldas Purshotumdas and others, vs Canji Mulji and another—Little, S. F. and N.
268-83—Mulji B B—Gopalji Purshotum and others, vs Canji Mulji—Little S F and N.
15-83—E Wilkin—Ramchunder Rajina, vs Ramchunder Atmaram and others.
372-84—Hore, C and B—Esmail Haji Oosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim, vs Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.
349-84—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed Satar, vs Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.

(Not to be called on.

251-84—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram and others, vs Alexander M Pope and others—Hore C and B.
265-84—Hore C and B—C Douglas and others, vs Dayabhoy Cullianjee and others—Little S F and N
156-85—Hore C and B—Albert A David Sassoon and others, vs Shaik Moosa, Abdool Latiff and others—Macfarlane and E
176-84—Little S. F and N—Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne, G & S.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.

Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.

DENTAL SURGEONS,

19, RAMPART-ROW,

(Opposite Temple Bar)

FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.

FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE SELF-ACTING SEWING MACHINE

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

No Hand-wheel! No Vibration! Extremely Simple! Truly Treadle! Extremely

WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.

NO WASTE OF ENERGY.

NO INJURY TO HEALTH.

From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.

"Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.

A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.

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No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square .....Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square..... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. " 1,125

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano .....Rs. 3·0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square..... " 36·0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs)..... " 66·0 " "
Tin Lined Case..... " 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

HEYTER—MANSFIELD—July 13, at Christ Church, Byculla, Robert Heyter, eldest son of the late David Heyter, Esq., A.M.D., to Laura Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Mansfield, Esq.—(Home paper please copy.)

LORIMER—DE QUADROS—July 15, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, by the Very Rev. Father M. Bocham, S J., William Jones Henry Lorimer, youngest son of the late Robert Lorimer Esq., of Old Cunmoch, Ayreshire, Scotland, to Henrietta, third daughter of Sir Michael R. De Quadros, Kt. C. O. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MACRAE—July 11, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Surgeon-Major William Macrae, I.M.D., aged 44 years.
THOMPSON—July 11, at Hosur, Salem District, of heart disease, G. A. Stanley Thompson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"JUSTITIA"—The proceedings, as you have described them, appear to have been irregular.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S supplementary statement in regard to the supposed project of establishing a British cantonment at Kandahar denies that there have been any negotiations with the Amir on the subject. The declaration that, under the pledges which England has made to the Amir, it might be necessary for us to aid him in the defence of Kandahar, does not add anything to what we knew before. When the Amir at Rawal Pindi asked for arms and ammunition in order that he might defend his territory against aggression, the request was acceded to without difficulty. His Highness said that he did not desire the assistance of British troops, because he was apprehensive that their presence might revive the old animosities occasioned by past wars, and bring about a collision between the Afghans and his allies. He was at once reassured on that score; he was informed that nothing was farther from the mind of the Government than the desire to press upon the Amir and his Afghan subjects any assistance that they did not themselves ask for. Since arms and ammunition and a guarantee of the integrity of His Highness' dominions had been sought, the British Government would give the military supplies required, and would also co-operate in any other direction which might be indicated, so as to endeavour to carry out the pledge to defend the Afghan territory. It is of course within the lines contemplated by both parties in coming to this general understanding, that under stress of circumstances the Amir may consider it desirable, and even acceptable to his subjects, that he should ask us to help him with an armed force to hold Kandahar or some other important city. The Secretary of State expressly tells Parliament that no negotiations with a view to the establishment of a cantonment at Kandahar have taken place. The announcement in the London paper that the cantonment was decided upon was based evidently on a vague knowledge of the fact that, under circumstances which might conceivably arise, such a precaution might be effected at the request of the Amir.

THE movement of the Boundary Commission to Herat will doubtless occasion surprise, but it will not occasion any alarm, when it is remembered that the fortifications of that city are in course of being strengthened under the instructions of British officers. The "suddenness" of the movement may be only a telegraphic expression to convey the fact that the *Standard's* special correspondent was taken by surprise. On the 5th July, according to the information received at Simla, and telegraphed to us by our correspondent on the 10th, the Commission were at Tagoo Robat, and were proceeding to a mountain named Top Zarmast, a little to the north-east of Herat. A couple of days' march would easily take them thence to the city. Probably the officers desire to give an impulse to the work on the fortifications. The Afghans are likely enough to be dilatory, if not encouraged by the advice and personal influence of European engineers.

The law and practice of the Small Causes Court will need to be slightly amended if the courts, clearly though they may be within their power in doing so, persist in constituting the heads of business establishments collectors without commission for the Honourable Society of Marwarees. We readily recognise that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, in the case that came before him yesterday, was wholesomely stingy of encouragement to the plaintiffs. They sued for thirty-five rupees, and he made an order that only five rupees—about half—of the wages due to the defendant should be attached for the money-lenders' benefit. This was not what the plaintiffs asked for, and for that reason, if for no other, it was an admirable and righteous judgment. For, as a general presumption, the further a judgment is from satisfying the demands of claimants of this sort, the nearer it is to satisfying those eternal equities which existed before Marwarees plagued the earth, and before law itself was known among men. The Marwaree view of the matter, no doubt, is that he must have the uttermost farthing, and that it is the business of the courts to see that he gets it on short and easy process. Such was the view of the Deccan soukars before the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act came into operation. The law enabled the soukar to drive the ryot from his holding to the wide world and starvation; the law still enables the Marwaree—so he thinks—to stand between the workman and his wages, even if that too means starvation to the victim. We saw what the enforcement of strict rights meant in the Deccan; we know very well what it would mean in any case in which a Marwaree creditor had obtained an order of attachment against the wages of an impecunious artizan. For, however the discretion of the judge may mitigate the severity of the law, it should be noted that in summonses like that which was returnable yesterday the employer is called upon to show cause "why he should not pay to the plaintiffs the money in his hands belonging to the defendant," a definition which, although it is qualified by the alternative "or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due," only too clearly assigns the whole of the man's wages, potentially at any rate, to the satisfaction of the demands of an inexorable creditor. So that it is only by giving the Marwaree less than law that the court could have avoided doing grievous injustice in cases like that which was heard yesterday. The position of a defendant in whose suit an absolute order for the attachment of his wages had been made would be no better than that of an evicted ryot. He would be cleared out to the last pie, for the m

TELEGRAMS.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The terrible crisis Calcutta passed through yesterday can only be realised by those who were nearly victimised by it. Had the shocks continued a few seconds longer an appalling tragedy would have to be recorded by the survivors.

Never since the great calamity of 1737, in which the steeple of the then St. John's Church sank into the ground, has such a visitation overtaken the city.

All the old houses have suffered, and such as were dilapidated have come down. The Town Hall is badly cracked in two places.

Large multitudes of Mahomedans, who crowded for prayers into every musjid on account of the Eed festival, frantically rushed out into the streets, and for a few minutes there was a general panic.

Alarming news continues to pour in from the mofussil.

At Serajgunge, a great jute mart, many houses have been dismantled and fissures made in the roads. A chimney of a local jute mill came down with a crash.

At Kurseong there was a smart shock; but no injury to life or property has yet been reported.

At Sara, on the Northern Bengal State Railway, all the railway buildings, except the executive engineer's bungalow, are severely damaged, especially the locomotive foreman's quarters and the hospital.

At Saidpore, on the same line of railway, serious damage has been done to the railway buildings.

At Hooghly Point the telegraph office at Diamond Harbour has been severely shaken.

At Komarkholy several houses were damaged, and one is in complete ruins.

At Poradaha, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, serious damage has been done to private buildings.

At Bogra a terrible earthquake, lasting six or seven minutes, was experienced. All the masonry houses have been either thrown down or seriously damaged. Five persons were killed, and three severely wounded.

Sad news comes from Sherpore. At this place all the big houses have fallen to the ground. The women and children fled in mad terror from the upper flats, but before they could reach the ground floor they were buried under the *débris*. The loss of life is heavy, but nothing is accurately known.

At Raninagore, on the Nothern Bengal State Railway, the station building is levelled with the ground.

Nattore suffered heavily, and it is reported that several lives have been lost by the fall of a portion of the Rajah's residence.

At Purnea there were smart shocks, but no untoward results.

At Siligoree, a station on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, much damage was done.

At Darjeeling the shocks were severe, but no damage is yet reported.

At Moorshedabad there was a severe shock, and the Nawab Nazim's palace, Emambara, and the sub-divisional house are all damaged. The temple of Rai Lutchmeeput Singh is levelled to the ground, and several minarets have been brought down. The greatest damage was done in the city.

At Rampore Beauleah almost all the buildings are seriously damaged. Portions of some have come down bodily.

From far-off Golaghat, in Assam, telegraphic intelligence has been received of a severe shock. The damage has not yet been ascertained.

News from other stations is anxiously looked for.

THE FUNERAL OF A WHITE ELEPHANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 15.

One of Theebaw's white elephants having died recently at Mandalay, it was buried last week with great ceremony. The cost of the funeral reached Rs. 35,000. The body was kept three days, and then drawn by 500 soldiers in a specially constructed chariot through the town. Most of the ministers and 200 gaily decorated elephants took part in the procession. The stench was horrible.

THE FRENCH CONSUL.

The French Resident had his first interview with the King last week unbooted. Theebaw expressed friendly sentiments towards Frenchmen, and presented the Resident with a gold cup and the Burmese order of the Tsalway.

THE GOVERNOR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

Lord and Lady Reay visited the Native Institution this evening.

An address was [illegible] His Excellency [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.
Cables, Suakim-Suez and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, July 14.

10 p.m.	79·9

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	76·9
4 p.m.	79·6

ON Tuesday night the change in the weather brought a heavy fall of rain. Up to six o'clock last evening nearly one and a half inches had fallen in the Fort and Esplanade and an inch and three-quarters at Byculla. Shortly before midnight the downpour recommenced, rain falling in torrents. High winds have prevailed throughout the day and night.

THE s.s. Nizam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday.

CAPTAIN A. RUSSEL, Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, has been granted three months' privilege leave. Mr. Conroy, the Deputy Superintendent, will act for Captain Russel during his absence.

THE public Treasurer of Goa is coming to Bombay to receive the amount due by the British Government to the proprietors of the salt pans, and also to the Goa Government for its share in the custom revenue for the last year.

A TELEGRAM from London respecting the results of the recent Indian Civil Service Examination states that Mr. William Tudball has won the high distinction of being second on the list. This successful candidate is the son of Mr. C. Tudball, the district traffic superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He received his early education at the John Connon High School, Bombay, and in England was a pupil at the Bedford County School. Latterly he has completed his educational training with Messrs. Wren and Gurney, the well-known "coaches."

THE following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the agent to the Mofussil Company, at Broach :—"Surat, shower 34 cents rain, more expected to-night."

WE hear that in Salsette the paddy crops are perishing for lack of rain. It is feared that another ten days without a downpour will involve the island in famine. At Bhyandar the fields are still left unsown.

THE Postal Department have notified that from the 1st inst. no insurance will be available on parcels, letters, or other articles posted at or destined for Baghdad, Busrah, Bushire, Linga, Bundar-Abas, Muscat, Bahrain, Jask, and Gwadur. Articles manifestly containing coin, bullion, precious stones, pearls, or articles of intrinsic value will be returned to the senders.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks that the decision of the Marine Court in the matter of the Copeland Isle will be a surprise to most people. To our Calcutta contemporary the evidence regarding the amount of water which found its way into her hold even in fair weather, and while lying in harbour, seems sufficient to prove that she was not seaworthy.

"In our view, this case of the Copeland Isle is a most flagrant instance of a ship being sent to sea which was almost certain to succumb to even moderately foul weather. If the statement that the vessel was partially insured is true, we shall expect to see the insurance office concerned submit the matter to further inquiry than that of the Bombay Marine Court. The absence of proper charts and sailing directions, though objectionable enough, had nothing to do with the loss of the vessel, which was simply due to the fact that she was too old and weak to stand the strain of the rough weather she happened to meet with—the tail-end, probably, of the cyclone which, at its height, destroyed better ships. The practice of sending to sea unseaworthy vessels is one that should be discouraged in every possible way, and in this sense the decision of the Bombay Marine Court respecting the loss of the Copeland Isle is disappointing."

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a five-yearly report of the proceedings of a society established for the purpose of promoting religious zeal and knowledge among the Zoroastrians. From this it appears that the society was established on the 1st of August, 1880. Though its constitution has undergone many changes since then, it seems now to be pretty firmly established, and financially to be in a position to do [illegible] For the attainment of [illegible] the society [illegible] to give encouragement to the study of the [illegible] and historical literature of the Parsees, and to draw [illegible] on to their social and moral status by means of lectures and essays. A good working committee has been appointed, and a worthy president has been found in Dustoor Saheb Jamaspji Minocheherji, M. A., Ph. D., the high-priest of the Parsees. Several lectures have already been delivered before the society.

THE Government charitable dispensaries in the Central Provinces appear to be doing good work. It appears that during the past year the number [illegible] out-patients increased by 41,673. To this increase the Nagpore district alone contributed as many as 30,590 out-patients. This result was to a [illegible] extent due to the increased popularity of the [illegible]ri dispensary in the city, where a Maratha [illegible]min of superior abilities was appointed hospital assistant in charge in place of a foreigner of [illegible]. This fact, Mr. Crosthwaite [illegible]y as showing how much [illegible]pital assistant. The year [illegible]ave been a more healthy [illegible]or. The financial results [illegible]factory. While the ex[illegible]e closing balance was [illegible]come from subscriptions [illegible]rease.

[illegible]ologists will hear with [illegible]liam Sandys Wright [illegible]of the Royal Asiatic [illegible] 102, Cheyne-walk. [illegible]y. W. Vaux, late [illegible]was in his sixty-[illegible]lamented decease. [illegible]ent of Antiquities [illegible]became, in 1861, [illegible]ere, accumulat-[illegible] he was named [illegible]of the Bodleian [illegible] subsequently [illegible]Literature and [illegible]ch latter post [illegible]votion to the [illegible]nal amenity, [illegible] combine to [illegible] the Royal [illegible]of warmly-

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rised to state that this is not the case. Mrs. Fred Burnaby has expressed the desire that, as one honoured by the long and intimate acquaintance of her gallant husband, I should undertake the work of preparing some record of his life. With that object his papers and literary remains have been forwarded to me, and I am now going through them in order to see what material they form for a biography. Colonel Burnaby, I regret to say, kept no 'journal,' and his letters are more soldier-like than literary. Among his papers I find the MS. of a completed novel, which is full of life."

THE Allahabad paper gives the following statement of the reductions which the Government of the North-West Provinces proposes to effect in the estimates of the current year, consequent on the financial pressure engendered by military necessities, amounting to twenty-and-a-half lakhs. The main heads under which the retrenchment falls are as below :—Land and Separate Revenue Rs. 1,00,000, Forests Rs. 50,000, Jails Rs. 2,50,000, Education Rs. 1,00,000, Minor Departments (Under Director of Agriculture and Commerce) Rs. 50,000, Irrigation 1,50,000, Public Works (*a.*) Railways Rs. 9,00,000, (*b.*) Ordinary 4,50,000 ; total Rs. 20,50,000. Of these items of reduction, all are purely provincial, except forests—which under present arrangements are equally divided, both as regards revenue and expenditure between the Imperial Provincial Governments—and, secondly, two lakhs of the ordinary Public Works expenditure, which come under the head of local.

AT Fünfkirchen, in Hungary, a terrible explosion has just occurred, in which the inventor of a new sort of dynamite has fallen a victim to his own invention. The man, a German named Lisch, resided with his aged mother in an isolated house, in which he was accustomed to carry on his dangerous trade. He had sold the patents for his new explosive in America and elsewhere. He was engaged in nailing up a box containing a consignment of the material, when suddenly the whole blew up, unroofing the house and burying the inventor and his mother under the falling ruins.

THE uselessness of fixing the hours of labour by law is already beginning to be felt in Austria. Under the new statute the legal day is limited to eleven hours ; but the masters contend that this means eleven hours of actual work, and the men that it means eleven hours' attendance in the mills, meal-times being included. The lawyers uphold the former view ; and the workmen of Brunn, some thousands in number, have struck, and threatened the masters so seriously, that troops were called out on June 16, and bayoneted or "gashed" twenty-six operatives. The masters immediately after yielded ; but the men, infuriated by the appeal to force, raised their terms and remain on strike, demanding that the limit of attendance, meal-times included, shall be ten hours a day. "If the masters were wise," thinks the *Spectator*, "they would yield that also, as the shorter time would be compensated by more assiduity ; but they fear a continuous increase in demands. The affair shows clearly that the workmen could have struck for lighter hours if they pleased, and that legislation was entirely needless."

WHILE the English wheat crop is very promising, that in the United States is deficient. The winter crop, owing in part to the disappointing weather during May, will be short by considerably more than 100,000,000 bushels, perhaps 130,000,000 bushels, as compared with 1884, when the harvest equalled 513,000,000 bushels.

THOSE who have entertained hopes that the silver question would be happily solved by the intervention of Germany will be disappointed to learn that the German Federal Council has declined very bluntly some petitions in favour of bi-metallism. Both main bodies of legislation being in this manner in accord, the gold standard seems to be now secured.

A DINNER to the war correspondents and artists who served in the Soudan was recently given at the Savage Club, Mr. Henty presiding. The healths of Mr. Charles Williams, Mr. Phil Robinson, Mr. Burleigh, and Mr. Melton Prior were proposed and acknowledged, reference being made to Mr. Cameron, Mr. St. Leger Herbert, and Captain W. H. Gordon, who lost their lives in the campaign. Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, replied to the toast of his health.

THE Empress of Germany having accepted a copy of the Revised Bible from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, has acknowledged the gift in the following words :—Baden-Baden, June 13, 1885.—Baron B. Knesebeck presents his compliments to Mr. Henry Frowde, and has been ordered by Her Majesty the German Empress, Queen of Prussia, to acknowledge the receipt of a tastefully bound copy of the Revised English Version of the Holy Bible, presented to Her Majesty by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Her Majesty wishes to express her warmest thanks for this precious gift, which the Empress appreciates as a token of mutual sympathy with this highly important work, the results of which concern the interests of Christianity beyond the limits of Church or nation. Her Majesty hopes that Mr. Henry Frowde will act as interpreter of Her Majesty's gracious feelings towards the donors, who may feel assured that the Empress has been very much gratified by the valuable present, and by the kind intention which prompted the graciously accepted offer.

THE *Globe*, in noticing the report of the Calcutta branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, remarks that it does not bear out the view that the gentle Hindoo is exceptionally kind to the brute creation. To begin with, it is recorded that the society prosecuted no fewer than 6,349 natives during 1884 for ill-treating dumb animals. Convictions were obtained in all but ninety-eight cases, and out of these latter eighty-eight defendants received magisterial warning. "It appears, therefore, fairly established that the lower classes of the Hindoo population give little heed to those prescriptions of their faith which inculcate humanity to all creatures. Nor do the higher grades of Hindooism show to greater advantage in the record. The society has again to complain of the very small amount of support it receives from the native community. Its muster roll of subscribers last year included only thirty-seven natives, the total number being 138, and the list of donors showed nineteen natives against ninety-two Europeans. Nor did the Hindoo patrons make up by the largeness of their subscriptions for the paucity of their numbers. The amount received from natives in 1884 was 1,371 rupees, but out of that the Nizam, a Mahomedan prince, subscribed 500 rupees, and the Maharajah of Durbungah, a great territorial magnate, who lives at a considerable distance from Calcutta, 250 rupees. Deducting these two subscriptions, the immensely wealthy native community at Calcutta gave only 621 rupees—about £60—to an undertaking entirely in accordance with their religious and moral principles."

HOBERT PACHA, writing to the *Daily News*, refers to the letters from the correspondent of that journal, as confirming his own views on the efficiency of torpedo boats. He observes :—

While the letters of your correspondent with the Channel Fleet must be most interesting to everyone, they are the more intensely so to me as one who has risked, indeed has already received from certain quarters, somewhat more than ordinary censure for what are called his bold and misleading statements concerning the efficiency of torpedo boats. Now, sir, I remark that the correspondents, in their reports from the fleet, say that "after being at sea twenty-four hours three of the large torpedo boats were found to be so much out of order that had they encountered bad weather it would have been very awkward." This I think a conclusive corroboration, or nearly so, of my statement that torpedo boats will find great difficulty in acting at sea as cruiser fleets. 2nd. I stated in my article in *Blackwood* called "The Torpedo Scare," that if proper precautions were taken it would be found very difficult in a torpedo boat to find an enemy during the night. Here, again, your correspondent states that although Captain Galwey (one of the most enthusiastic and well-trained torpedists in the navy) hunted a squadron of corvettes during a whole night, he failed in finding them. I also remark that the commander-in-chief is making defences which he calls "Zarebas ;" a system which, though in more finished form, resembles my plan of the defence of the harbour of Batoum. I wait with confidence to hear a report of more trials of torpedo boats, whose efficiency for offence I think overrated, and I have the greatest confidence that at last we shall have a fair unprejudiced trial and report from the present highly independent and intelligent commander-in-chief of the Squadron of Evolution.

MR. ALFRED H. BROWNE, formerly a special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* and a traveller of considerable experience, informs the *Athenæum* that he is preparing for another journey through Persia, and that he proposes more especially to devote his energies to an exploration of the Great Salt Steppe or Kawir. Mr. Browne will be glad to receive the suggestions of experts with reference to the work he is about to undertake.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN the inter-regimental rifle match at Neemuch on the 12th the Mhairwara Battalion scored 472 and the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry 476 out of a possible 1,344.

SURGEON-MAJOR BENNETT, Rawal Pindi, succeeds the late Dr. Skeen at Patiala.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper :—It is satisfactory to notice that the Commander-in-Chief has issued orders regulating the inspection of armoured forts in India by outsiders and strangers. The fort at Agra may, I presume, be considered to fall within this definition, although it is generally stated that the ramparts of the old Mogul forts throughout the country are not fitted to stand the concussion of modern guns fired from them. In visiting the Agra Fort not long ago, I was astonished to find a board hung up openly on the rampart to the west of the main gateway, on which the exact distance of all the principal objects in view and out of view was painted for artillery purposes. This information is, of course, just as useful to the besiegers as to the defenders of a fort, and in the case of Agra, there was nothing to prevent any one from making a transcript of the board in question. Any respectable person is allowed to enter the Fort, and to wander over the ramparts and defences, and the presence of a European anywhere within the fortified enclosure seems to excite no suspicion. Such indifference can hardly be wise, and the present lax system will doubtless be changed under the orders which have now been issued by the military authorities. At Allahabad, where the old Mogul fort has been converted into an arsenal to the complete ruination of its entire picturesqueness, the case is far different, as no one can enter the inner fort, or inspect the river bastions, which are defended by converted guns, without special permission.

NOTES FROM THE MEKRAN COAST.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Gwadur on the 5th instant, says :—When Colonel Reynolds with his small army overawed the incorrigible tribes of Mekran and brought them to submission, and when subsequently Colonel Miles with the Vazir of H. H. the Sayed Toorkee, in a conference held at Gwadur settled the disputes between the several tribes, it appeared that the truce thus obtained would last for some months. These hopes have not, however, been fulfilled. I will tell you briefly what once more threatens to lead to a sanguinary encounter between the tribes. An extensive landed property belonging to a man named Mozar was some time ago seized upon unceremoniously by the Naib of H. H. the Khan of Khelat, at Ketch. Complaint having been made to Mir Bain Khan, the chief Sirdar of Ketch, he was highly displeased with the high-handed proceedings ; and on the matter being submitted to the Khan, His Highness ordered the property to be restored to its owner. This order was carried out by Major Reynolds while he was at Gwadur. About a month ago the same Naib again took possession of the same property ; and the chief Sirdar of Ketch threatens to punish the lawless Naib if he does not relinquish it to the rightful owner. In the meantime he has called upon the people to take up arms and prepare for a conflict. The Naib has accepted the challenge. The commencement of hostilities has been delayed pending the orders of the Khan of Khelat, to whom the matter has been represented. It is believed that His Highness will concur with the chief Sirdar in making an example of the Naib for his lawless proceedings. It is exceedingly hot here. A large number of people have been laid up with fever during the last month, but now the public health is improving gradually.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 14.—The barometer is falling in the central stations and in Ganjam, Orissa, and Lower Bengal generally. It is rising elsewhere. The main distribution is fairly normal, but a ridge of relatively high pressure is forming over Rajputana, and exercising an influence on the wind in the Central Provinces ; while from the wind directions and the barometric fall over the head of the Bay, the weather in that neighbourhood is apparently becoming unsettled, and a cyclonic storm is forming. There has been practically no rain over the Deccan, the Konkan, Khandesh, and northward over Sind and the Punjab ; but elsewhere the rainfall is fairly general. Rain to-day :—Lucknow, Goa, Karwar, and Mangalore, over 2 inches ; Meerut, Bareilly, Hazaribagh, Jubbulpore, Rutnagherry, Cuddapa, Cochin, and Moulmein, over 1 inch. Previously :—Dinagepore, 4 inches ; Naini Tal, 3 inches ; Rai Bareilly and Bahraich, 2 inches ; Fyzabad, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered.	8 93	9 81	9 81	12 11
July 14, Tuesday ...	0 72	.....	.....
„ 15, Wednesday...	..	1 46	1 46	1 78
Total	9 62	11 27	11 27	13 89
Corresponding date last year	27 40	31 11	29 46	29 75

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 10th inst. :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jubbulpore	14 69	Kherwadi	0 47
Sohagpore	18 6	Nassick	0 87
Rewere	8 26	Deolali	1 22
Nimuch	4 27	Ghoti	6 52
Bhadli	1 5	Nargaon	4 14
Jalgaon	1 89	Yarrungaon	2 60
Sirsoli	1 64	Rutg	5 40
Mhasawad	1 80	Mohol	3 75
Maheji	2 72	Madha	2 85
Pachora	1 82	Barsi Road	0 80
Kasgaon	4 85	Jehur	0 [illegible]
Naidongri	4 18	Pomalwari	0 [illegible]
Challisgaon	4 95	Deksal	0 [illegible]
Nandgaon	3 79	Lano [illegible]	31 87
Manmad	2 76	Dhond	4 1
Lasalgaon	1 82		

THE FLORA OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the following communication received by the Bombay Natural History Society from the Rev. A. K. Nairne, now in England. He writes :—

"During a good many years' district work in the Bombay Presidency, I kept notes and descriptions, more or less full, of all the plants I met with. I always hoped that I might be able to work these up into a flora of a sort sufficiently popular to enable district officers and others to identify the plants and trees they meet with, without being obliged to go very deeply into the study of botany. I have been working at this for the last year, taking of course Hooker's Flora of British India as the basis, and following that work implicitly as to the description of a genera and nomenclature, but omitting microscopical details and adding such unscientific particulars as may be possible and useful. And as Dalzell and Gibson's Flora is the only existing list of the plants of this Presidency professing to be complete, I propose to give in brackets the name under which each plant is to be found in that work. There are of course very many species which I have never seen, and the descriptions of which I must therefore get, either from those who have seen them, or by a comparison of the different descriptions given by previous authorities. It also happens in doing a work of this sort that many little doubts arise which would present no difficulty on the spot, but cannot be settled at a distance. I have therefore drawn up a paper showing the information which I want as to particular plants, in the hope that those who are qualified to help in this work in the Bombay Presidency will be kind enough to communicate with me. But besides the species named, there are a large number in Dalzell and Gibson which have been seen either by them alone, or else are by them referred to only one or two specified places in the Presidency. Any information about these rarer plants and trees will be very acceptable, and any corrections of Dalzell and Gibson's descriptions, which I have often myself found very inaccurate. And of course I shall be glad to hear of any species found in the Presidency not included in Dalzell and Gibson. Dr. Lisboa has, I think, at different times read papers before the Asiatic Society (Bombay), giving lists of plants not described by D. and G., but found by different botanists since, some of which are by no means uncommon ; and there are many species in Hooker's Flora ascribed to Bombay by Mr. Law, Dr. Stocks and others of the older botanists, which do not appear either in Dalzell and Gibson or in Graham. I have referred to some of these in my paper. But it will evidently be better for the information to be collected and collated in Bombay, and I feel sure there are two or three gentlemen there who will do all they can for me in this matter. And if the Bombay Natural History Society (which has been formed since I left India) will take the matter up and receive the communications I have asked for above, the probability of my work being eventually completed will be greatly increased."

Mr. Nairne has sent the Society a number of the papers of questions to which he refers, and I shall be happy to forward a copy to any gentleman who may be willing to render him any aid in his power. I will also take charge of any communications on the subject that may be sent to me, and forward the same to Mr. Nairne. The object that gentleman has in view is obviously one which must recommend itself to all who are interested in the botany of this Presidency. Communications should be addressed to

THE HON. SECRETARY, Botanical Section,
July 15. Bombay Nat. Hist. Society.

MEMOIR OF GENERAL JOHN BRIGGS.*

THERE is much that will interest the general reader, as well as much that will reward any one seeking for information on several Indian questions, in the memoir of General Briggs which is prepared by Major Evans Bell. To the present generation the subject of the memoir will perhaps be only known as the author of "The Land Tax of India," the patient research and care exhibited in which entitle him to respectful recollection in this country. Orientalists will recognise in him the editor and translator of the great historical work of Mahomed Hussain Asterabadi, commonly called by his literary name, Ferishta. But setting apart his literary career, General Briggs was one of those remarkable men of the old school whose energetic and single-minded devotion to the interests of India and its people did so much to consolidate our growing power. In those days when encyclopædias were not, and works of special reference did not exist, it was left to men of General Briggs's stamp to obtain, as best they could, such information as they wanted. This they did in the midst of pressure of business that in these days would invalid any man rapidly. Not content with mastering one subject, they did not pause till they obtained a complete grasp of every question that presented itself. Hence these men could say a good deal, and that to some purpose, on various important questions. Their memoirs could not fail, therefore, to be alike instructive and interesting. A passage from Lord Ellenborough's diary quoted in the memoir shows that that statesman also was struck with this trait of General Briggs's character, when he was introduced to him. "He is a clever man," writes his lordship ; and adds, "He seems equally conversant with revenue, judicial, and military matters."

The passage in which Major Evans Bell introduces John Briggs to his readers gives us the drift of the whole book so briefly and clearly that it may conveniently be reproduced here :—

For what he was and for what he did, for what he saw and for what he foresaw, the work and the words of General John Briggs deserve to be remembered. He stood between the old and the new schools of Indian statesmanship. His labours extended over three great periods of British rule in India—that in which supreme power was attained ; that in which supremacy was asserted and enforced ; and the more critical period, still in progress, in which we are striving to find a basis of permanent policy on which the Imperial structure may safely rest. During the first period he took his part in conquest, diplomacy, and settlement. In the second, he controlled and organised a kingdom, and placed on record those political doctrines, not yet officially accepted, by which alone British domination can be reconciled with Indian self-respect and local self-government. Briggs did thoroughly well a description of work that has, perhaps, never been done so well since, that will certainly never again be done so well. He never overdid it—he never overrated it. In the third period he consistently maintained the principles by which his official career had been animated, against the advocates, for a time irresistible, of the annexation policy ; he predicted the widely spread disaffection, especially among the native troops, that was to arise from that policy ; he lived to see his predictions disastrously fulfilled, and the policy he had denounced abandoned and disowned.

A slight reference can only be made here to General Briggs's career. One of a family that has been connected with India for over a century, he landed in India in 1801 at the age of sixteen, and was appointed a lieutenant in the Madras Infantry after having served some time as a cadet. Three trivial incidents that mark the beginning of his life give us some insight into the character of the man. Before setting sail from England he was induced one day to join a merry party on shore. The youngsters were convivial, but the next day brought its own punishment. From that day forth young Briggs resolved never again to commit an excess at table, and this lesson against intemperance was not thrown away. In the same way he was cured of the habit of smoking, for the ill effects of a pipe on the voyage out made him a non-smoker for life. The third incident happened soon after his landing in India. While out on an expedition against some turbulent Chiefs, the officers used to pass away their time in playing cards. Briggs was induced to join, and lost what was for him a considerable sum, and from that moment gave up gambling. His comments on this subject are very *naïve*. He says :—"Thus, before I had left my father's house two years, and before I was seventeen years old, I had been effectually cured of three fatal propensities, that of drinking and gambling, besides that of smoking tobacco—habits which once acquired are not easily abandoned—and of the disastrous effects of which I have had frequent proofs in my earliest and in my latest observation and experience." To this excellent quality of self-restraint which he manifested at so early an age he added a thirst for knowledge. While on garrison and other duties he rapidly learnt Hindustani and Persian, and was soon promoted to be interpreter and adjutant. His first connection with the Indian Government in other than the military branch began with his being appointed attaché to the first mission to Persia under John Malcolm, his cousin. He was altogether some three years in Persia with this and the next mission, and he utilised this time very well in improving his knowledge of Persian considerably—a knowledge which he turned to account by his labours in connection with the works of Ferishta. His next important appointment was as Assistant to the Resident at Poona. Here he came into contact with Elphinstone and Grant Duff, with the former of whom he entered into most intimate relations, and who exercised no small influence on his after-life. Here his literary tastes were fostered and encouraged. The chapter dealing with this part of his life—which is the first period referred to in Major Evans Bell's prefatory remarks quoted above—is worth reading, and gives us some interesting information about Elphinstone, Bajeerao, and various Poona affairs. Through Elphinstone's influence Briggs was next appointed as Settlement Officer in Khandesh, a post which he filled with great credit. After this he succeeded his friend Grant Duff as Resident at Satara. The views that he formed there about the annexation policy of Government, and which he subsequently upheld under trying circumstances, are very clearly given in a demi-official letter to Lord Clare which is well worth reading. In 1827 he made his first visit to England after nearly twenty-six years' service in India. In England he was principally engaged in getting through the press his work on "The Land Tax." While there he was introduced to Lord Ellenborough, who was President of the Board of Control, and on whom he made a favourable impression. His recommendations obtained him a staff appointment on his return to India. The Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, appointed him Senior Commissioner in Mysore, which province was then in a very critical state. Only brief mention must be made of the differences that arose between Colonel Briggs and the Madras Government—differences that ultimately forced him to resign. This is the second period referred to by his biographer in the passage quoted above, and the chapters relating to it are the most interesting in the book. After filling the post of Resident at Nagpore, where again Colonel Briggs had to say something against the annexation policy of the Government, he returned finally to England, and entered upon the third period of his life. Space does not permit of more than a few extracts from his "words." The following significant passage from the concluding pages of "The Land Tax" gives his estimate of the character of the inhabitants of India :—

"We are too apt to ascribe to the inhabitants of India a character for timidity and pusillanimity. They are neither timid nor pusillanimous ; they are bold and enterprising. He who has read their history cannot deny it. The deeds of our armies in India verify the assertion ; and the false estimate we have of them may tend to our ruin. When we recollect the scene at Vellore in 1806, and the state of the Madras army at that period, when we see a population of a hundred thousand inhabitants quitting their houses and their property, and encamping for whole weeks in the open fields, rather than pay a house-tax imposed without their consent, as did the inhabitants of Benares, we may judge whether they will tamely submit to injuries affecting whole communities. So far from their being supine, they are most tenacious of their wonted privileges. The hold we have on them is already too loose ; it should be our object to bind them more strongly to our Government."

His anxiety about the policy of Lord Dalhousie, which, with his strong views about annexation, naturally seemed to him destructive and provocative, causes him to speak as follows :—

"The question for consideration, as regards the native princes of India, is, whether it be our true interest to hasten the time when the rest of India may be subjected to our immediate rule, with the feeling of the whole of the upper classes opposed to us, or to retain and foster as long as it be possible the existent native princes, and gradually raise the character of their government to an approximation with ours, and thus secure their aid in more ways than one, in case of future wars. It is the tendency of our auxiliary alliances to increase the wealth of the subsidised States, and to place at our disposal their military, and in many cases their pecuniary resources. My own conviction is, that by insuring good government to the native States, judiciously introduced, we shall add more to our moral and political strength than by their extinction."

The following passage is of special interest to Bombay. No apology is needed for quoting it at length. In a letter to Major Evans Bell written in 1872, he discusses the political and constitutional aspirations of educated Indians—a class for whom the General, referring to their adoption of English forms of address, has invented the facetious epithet of "the Equirearchy :—"

"Observe the last paragraph but one in the first page of the last *Allan's Indian Mail*, in which we are told that Dadabhai Naoroji's friends at Bombay —'the inhabitants of Bombay' they are called, but we know what that means—have presented a memorial urging the establishment of a Corporation of at least one hundred members, and of a Town Council consisting of twenty-four aldermen with a mayor ; that the salaries of all executive officers of the Municipality should be fixed by the Corporation ; and that the municipal funds should be at their disposal. Why, a Corporation of a hundred members would be a regular legislative assembly ! Once accustom the Equirearchy to play at parliamentary debates, and there will soon be the *jeu de paume* in a Bombay racquet-court, or a ship-money question somewhere up-country, with a Hampdenjee at its head. The lord mayor and aldermen are to fix the salaries of all executive officers, which means that they are, sooner or later, to appoint them all, and in good time to have their own recorder and magistrates. In a few years the Presidency Towns would be a nice refuge for a Mussulman Lord George Gordon, or a Mahratta John Wilkes. I suppose I am not liberal enough for these days, certainly my notions of a liberal policy for India do not go in the direction of encouraging the Equirearchy."

The reference to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji induces us to give the other part of the letter which refers to him :—

"Tobserve Mr. Disraeli, in adverting to the charges imposed on the Parent State by the Colonies, declares India to entail the most permanent and extravagant drain of all. This is rather too bad, though it may be prophetically true. India has not cost us a shilling as yet, and pays for all she gets. Will Dadabhai Naoroji and the East India Association let this error pass uncorrected ? I see, also, that Lord Northbrook, in his opening address to the natives at Calcutta, urges them by all means to study and qualify as Civil Engineers, for which duties, he says, they are especially adapted. He did not mean to mock them of course, but any of them who knew the state of the case must have felt his advice to be a mockery. Lord Northbrook was not, I suppose, aware of the monstrous establishment at Cooper's Hill created by the Duke of Argyll for the express purpose of confining that branch of the service to our own countrymen. Dadabhai Naoroji ought not to have let a man like Lord Northbrook leave England in utter ignorance on such a subject. These legitimate grievances remain unredressed, and little notice is given to the threatened encroachments of the Equirearchy at the three Presidency Towns.

* Memoir of General John Briggs, of the Madras Army. By Major Evans Bell. London, Chatto and Windus.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cook, Captain Morland, Messrs. Grattan Geary, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, and R. N. Khote.

CULTIVATION OF RECLAIMED GROUND.

Sanction was given to a lease being entered into by the Municipal Commissioner with Sugajee Ramjee and Tookaram Dajee for cultivating municipal reclaimed ground at Coorla for one year from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, at Rs. 12,550.

THE TANSA WATER-WORKS SURVEY.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the Tansa water-works survey was submitted to the meeting :—

Bombay, 11th July 1885.

The Chairman, Town Council.

SIR,—In response to an application made by me to Government with the approval of the Town Council, the services of Mr. W. Clerke, M. Inst. C. E., of the P. W. D., were placed at the disposal of the Municipality on the 27th February, 1885, for the purpose of making the preliminary survey and report for the Tansa project.

2. On the 27th February, Mr. Clerke reported himself to me for duty. Two surveyors and the necessary office establishment were placed at his disposal for immediate employment, and he was put in possession of all existing plans, reports, etc., bearing on the subject. The next few days were spent by him in equipping the surveyors and making arrangement for proceeding to the districts.

3. His first step was to make a general (view) survey of the country, and thus to form a better idea of the nature and scope of the Tansa project. On the 4th March he fixed his camp at Atgaon, and next day he started the two surveyors to run a line of levels from the G. T. S. bench-mark at Atgaon Railway Station to the site of the proposed Tansa dam.

4. While the surveyors were engaged on this work, Mr. Clerke examined the country, becoming acquainted with its general features, and identifying on the ground the site for the dam proposed by Major Tulloch. On the 7th March he moved his camp to Mohili, which is situated about ½ mile from the dam site, and is conveniently placed for investigating the first few miles of the proposed line of duct. On this date he reported that, owing to the complete absence of any bench-marks in regard to previous levels, or of any fixed points on the lines of previous surveys, he found it necessary to carry out a large amount of field operation which would have been obviated had such points as those above referred to been established on the ground and recorded.

5. The work which he considered necessary to have carried out at once was as follows :—*1st.*—To mark out on the ground permanently the line of Major Tulloch's dam (which Mr. Clerke thought could not be improved on), make an accurate section of it, and have trial-shafts sunk along its length. *2nd.*—To make the necessary surveys above the dam to enable him to sup

planatory statements, exactly what survey numbers would be either wholly or partially required.

15. By the end of June out-door labor had to be discontinued, but before the survey operations closed the survey of the contour line at R. L. 380 had been completed, and the alignment of duct was carried to the east bank of the Bassein Creek, a distance of 35 miles from the dam site. The trial survey starting from Ghat Kopar had also been carried to the high ground on the west side of the creek.

16. Mr. Clerk, writing on the 2nd instant, says: "On the whole the work done has been satisfactory (and in this I agree with him), and exceeds what I thought I should have been able to accomplish in this season when I undertook the surveys. Although I have not made a *complete* survey of the *whole* line of the duct, I have got enough done to enable me to make a closely approximate estimate of what the project would cost, and to place it before you in sufficient detail, I trust, to enable you to judge of its merits." He also informs me that, after taking out the areas of the lake according to contour line R. L. 425 and contour line R. L. 380, he finds that in both cases they are *in excess* of those given by Major Tulloch.

17. An abstract of the total expenditure incurred up to the close of last month is appended to this letter. For the next eight or nine weeks the establishment will be engaged in plotting field-work and estimating, and Mr. Clerke hopes then to submit a report which, though not accompanied by the whole of the working plans, drawings and specifications in detail (these must necessarily take some time to prepare), will afford a sufficient basis for the commencement of some of the most important portions of the work in the coming season.

18. It will be time to discuss the details of the project when Mr. Clerke's promised report is received; but the Town Council will agree with me as to the extreme undesirability of losing a day of another working season in accomplishing the much needed improvement to our water supply; and also that for this or any other project it is indispensable that there should be timely consideration of the financial arrangements. Mr. Clerke has carefully considered the several new schemes of water supply referred to in Major Tulloch's Report and in his opinion that for bringing water from the Tansa Valley is incomparably the best for the requirements of Bombay. This much he is already prepared to certify, that at an expenditure of one crore of rupees the minimum quantity of 8 million gallons per diem, alluded to in my letter to the Town Council, No. 2304, dated 13th June, 1884, may be brought from the Tansa Valley and delivered in the requisite proportions into the two existing reservoirs on Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Hill; also that the supply may be extended hereafter to meet all probable wants.

19. In the letter just referred to I have briefly indicated my views as to providing means for the work, and the subject has engaged the attention of the Town Council; but it has not yet been seriously taken up by the Corporation. In so important a matter much time must necessarily be spent in consideration, discussion, and correspondence. Whatever financial scheme may be determined upon, need only be provisional, but I must strongly urge the Town Council and the Corporation to take such action as will allow of the consideration, discussion, and correspondence being disposed of during the rains, and of every day of the ensuing fair season being made available for actual construction work.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

Captain Morland said the report was a very satisfactory one, and no time should be lost in taking the necessary steps.

On the motion of the chairman, it was resolved to postpone the matter till this day week, the secretary being directed in the meanwhile to circulate papers relating to the subject.

The Council adjourned, after having further considered the draft bye-laws for the conduct of business at their meetings.

THE CALCUTTA DOCKS SCHEME.

THE *Indian Daily News*, under the heading "Some opinions on the Kidderpore Dock Scheme. Then—and Now" prints in parallel columns the following extracts from the *Englishman*, but forgetting to explain that the one passage is taken from the commercial correspondent's letter in its contemporary and the other from its editorial columns, it draws down upon itself a ponderous rebuke:—

Englishman, February 12, 1885.

"Misgivings are being expressed about the wisdom of proceeding with the construction of the new docks at Kidderpore, or at any rate of going on with them at once. The scheme was the outcome of the expansion of the trade in wheat a few years ago,—an expansion in which Calcutta had at first her full share, and which was so sudden and extraordinary that it naturally excited a great deal of enthusiasm, and gave rise to sanguine pamphlets and gigantic projects for developing the resources of the country. We have now had time to cool down, and find that, while there is reason to believe in the further growth of the Indian wheat trade the increase is far more likely to be in Western India than at this port. . . . It is to say the very least, difficult to see how they could be of any benefit at all commensurate to their great expense,—an expense which has been estimated at Rs. 300,00,000, but which judging from experience of such estimates, would, in all probability, be considerably exceeded. The dock dues which would have to be levied would be an additional burden upon the shipping visiting this port whose high charges are already so much complained of, and a serious additional burden, should the expectations about the great expansion of our exports of wheat as will probably be the case . . . be realised. . . . It fell to my lot as a matter of is consequently a source of great surprise and regret that the Port Trust should have acted with so much precipitation in acquiring and clearing land for the works, and should have been granted a loan by the Local Government to enable them to defray the expenses so prematurely incurred."

Englishman, July 10th, 1885.

"It is no longer even possible to disguise the fact that the opposition on the subject of the Kidderpore Docks has been from the first but the crackling of thorns. This is no doubt a disagreeable discovery for those who were hood-winked by the reckless assertion and indignant clamour of the unfortunate agitators. The opposition case—if it may be dignified by that name—has been thoroughly exposed and discredited long ago, and it would be ridiculous to waste more words on the subject. But it is amusing to see the advocates of the opposition in the Press quietly deserting the sinking ship. It will not be remembered that the *Pioneer* made itself conspicuous by the vehemence with which it condemned the action of all connected with the Dock scheme. Our contemporary was one of the habit of pluming itself upon the wonderful astuteness of "our commercial correspondent," whose sayings were quoted for the benefit alike of the Government of India, the Bengal Government, and the Port Commissioners. There were those who were never exactly awed into ecstatic admiration of the correspondent's wisdom: but there can be no doubt that our contemporary was completely subdued by the writer of its Calcutta letter. And what, may we ask, are its opinions now! Stands the *Pioneer* where it did—an example of steadfast conviction for all time! Or can it be possible, after all, that there has been some radical misconception of the original position? The *Pioneer* in March was dead against the Dock scheme, and joined in the cry for reconsideration, which would, it was hoped, be fatal to the project. That is, in March it was fairly caught with the chaff of the noisy agitation. And now! . . . The project, which was "inconceivable" in March has—much to recommend it in June it is condemned by three-fourths of the wealth of Calcutta one minute; and the next, it is regarded as absolutely essential by an influential majority of the merchants. No opposition was offered till the plan had been adopted by the Government, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and until many lakhs had been expended upon the works; and, *mirabile dictu*, the *Pioneer* took an active part in that wicked opposition. Really the conversion is remarkably sudden; and there are no intermediate stages of doubt and enquiry. It is apt to shake ones' faith in the authority of an infallible Press, but better late than never,—that is, for the oracle's own sake as the cause which it thus coolly abandons is past praying for. True, the foolish agitators still stick to their guns, but there is no longer the side of popular favour or respectability.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

A WARSAW CORRESPONDENT states that the manufacture of the arms and ammunition, ordered when war with England was imminent has not been countermanded. The work is going on with unabated vigour, the chief object being to strengthen the black Sea ports.

An eminent American recently stated to a Vienna correspondent what he saw lately on his way from Teheran to Vienna. He passed through Batoum, and spending two days there, had the opportunity of observing that enormous quantities of guns, rifles and ammunition are stored in the valleys near Batoum concealed from ordinary visitors. There are many works there to which very innocent names are given such as hospital or magazines which are really very formidable fortficatons.

The Russian *St. Petersburgh Gazette* announces that the Russian Admiralty has ordered the building of a new ironclad of the same type as the Admiral Nachimoff now in course of construction.

The Khan of Bokhara has given the Russians the permission they solicited to extend the Transcaspian Railway to Burdalik on the Amu Daria, and then to Bokhara with, possibly, a later extension to Samarcand and Tashkend.

The Shems (Vienna) learns that the Chinese Viceroy at Kashgar has complied with the request of the Russian Vice-Consul that the Mahometans in the Kashgar Province who do not wish to remain under Chinese rule may emigrate to Turkestan. Multitudes of Mahometans from Kashgar and Kharkand territory, it is said, are accordingly already on the move towards Turkestan, intending to settle there under the White Czar's protection. The event is said to have added greatly to the popularity of Russia throughout Central Asia.

BRITISH TACTICS IN THE SOUDAN WAR.

MAJOR C. COWPER KING, R.M.A., lectured recently before the Royal United Service Institution, on the tactics carried out by Her Majesty's troops in the Soudan war. The lecturer began by remarking that many of those who theoretically studied this art of war had viewed with more or less disfavour the method of fighting that had been lately adopted for meeting savage tribes. Squares had gradually assumed an authoritatively recognised position as the most suitable tactical formation for such wars in preference to those which were in use half a century ago, and that without reference as a rule to the number of men engaged. Notwithstanding the enormous improvement in arms and equipment of modern European armies we seemed to be insensibly drifting into the permanent adoption of formations that had under every condition, some unavoidable elements of weakness. No one who had read the account of the battles in Zululand or the Soudan but must fully recognize the self-denial and bravery of those who fought there. The circumstances attendant on each campaign were so peculiar as to necessitate special tactics. In the Zulus we met brave savages badly armed but led by skilful leaders and with tactical system that was new among such people. In the Soudan we found a still braver adversary equally indifferent armed and who showed an even more splendid indifference to death. Without as much organization as Cetywayo's host, they possessed a daring religious fanaticism which took the place of skill. It was admitted that these exceptional circumstances must be dealt with at the time as best they could—that some means of successfully engaging such adversaries must be devised on the spur of the moment, and that—good, bad or indifferent—they should not be subject to an immediate hostile criticism. But after hostilities had ceased they might well be submitted to friendly examination. He then discussed the "tactical periods" which European armies had passed through in the last century, and described the causes of the various changes of formation. He condemned the square formation used against the Soudanese as giving the narrowest front of fire, polishing out that it had many inherent weaknesses, lacked mobility, and was difficult to manœuvre, even with rigidly drilled troops, over bad ground. The square had four weak points at its angles, and their danger only lessened in fighting from their becoming flattened. There could be no question as to the necessity of the square where the numbers were small. At Abu Klea and Abu Kru Sir Herbert Stewart and Sir Charles Wilson had no choice, all the more from the amount and slowness of the transport. The lecturer advocated a broader front formation to meet the Soudanese than could be given by the square, on the ground that the Soudanese tactics were mainly those of shock, and that fire seeming quite secondary. They sought to close with their adversary, and this being so, it would certainly appear that the main object of the formation to resist them should be such as would prevent their closing at all. A bold rush could be stopped by the rain of bullets. He then sketched out a series of tactics, on the battalion basis, having four companies in firing line and the other four companies in square on the flanks and rear and contain the transport. He suggested that the troops in the rear might be in oblong formation, the faces towards the enemy. With a brigade the long centre battalion might be in line, the other two battalions being either partly deployed or partly in square on each flank, in echelon, according to the ground and the enemy's position.

In the discussion which followed, many suggestions were made and various views were expressed.

Colonel Sweeny described tactics which he had practised whereby he could easily move up a brigade to take an octagonal or diamond form from the three battalions moving in echelon of companies.

General Sir E. Hamley thought that the adoption of the square was fraught with the elements of great peril and disaster, and quoted various authorities in support of his view. Practical experience, he said, had shown that the square was a "horrible formation," presenting a huge target which even the worst marksmen could not fail to hit. It was unwieldy, and was almost impossible to maintain. The square should never be adopted except in case of absolute necessity. In the Soudan, it seemed to have been established that our own men had fallen from their comrades' bullets, and he had the testimony of eye-witnesses which went to confirm the view that the square in such cases was had offence and defence. He would suggest the alternative formation of section for moving; this line formation would prevent an enemy such as the Soudanese from closing.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale remarked that it seemed to be thought that the eminent British commanders who in Africa, the Soudan, and elsewhere had promptly adopted the square must be "muffs." These muffish tactics had been adopted by other countries as well, and some of the critics were of the class who thought that Napoleon could be taught something, who could correct Wellington, and had something to say about Moltke.

THE TRIAL OF DR. QUINET.

DR. QUINET, the Belgian who discharged a revolver at Mr. Bayot, a banker's clerk, in the Boulevard Haussmann, and seriously wounded him, was tried on June 25th, at the Seine Assizes. The case has excited considerable interest here. The accused is a Doctor of Medicine, who, in 1867, settled at Gilly, near Charleroi. In the following year he fell in love with a young lady, Laure Gonteaux, who was about to be married to a Belgian officer. In consequence of an advance an arrangement was come to with the lady that the consent of her parents should be obtained by an elopement. The officer was allowed to continue his addresses, and every effort was made against presents. Then a few days before the date fixed for the wedding Mademoiselle Gonteaux went away to Paris. The accused explained to the father what had happened, and proposed to marry the daughter, demanding at the same time the dowry that was to have been given to the officer. His proposal was rejected; and the lovers, after a trip to England and America, returned to Gilly.

Years passed away. The doctor worked hard and successfuly at his profession. He had a family of eight children. Madame Quinet had a school friend, the wife of a M. Bayot, employed in a bank at Gilly, whom she occasionally visited. An improper intimacy sprang up between her and her friend's husband. Anonymous letters were sent to the doctor; but he supposed them to be calumnies. On the 7th of February, 1884, Madame Quinet and Bayot were found in company in a field near the town, and were recognized and pursued by a hooting crowd. Dr. Quinet could no longer resist the evidence of his wife's infidelity, and he turned her out of doors.

Through a respectable friend of her family, Madame Quinet sought a reconciliation. The doctor said that if she would go into a convent for a time he would consider what he should do. She refused, went to stay with an old servant, fell seriously ill, and was taken back and attended by her husband. But when she had recovered he again forced her to quit his house. She then wrote a long letter, acknowledging all her offences, and among other things expressed doubts of the legitimacy of her seventh child. She implored her husband's pardon, and offered to go and kill Bayot. She still refused to go to a convent, but was allowed to return to her husband's house to pack up her clothes. On this occasion the husband and wife met, and she was turned into the street without shoes or sufficient clothing.

On the 22nd of November she joined Bayot at Paris, where he had obtained a situation in a merchant's office, having been obliged to leave Gilly in consequence of the public scandal which his conduct had caused. Dr. Quinet suspected that his wife had gone to Paris, but could obtain no tidings of her. He threatened to several persons that he would kill Bayot, and at last he resolved to go to Paris and find him. On the 5th of March he left Gilly with a young man who knew the French capital, and who was to act as his guide there. They reached Paris at midnight. Next morning, at 7 o'clock, they proceeded to Bayot's house, in the Rue Perdonnet, and stood at some distance from the door. The doctor was armed with a revolver, which he admits he had bought with a view to punish Bayot. He had besides in his pocket a large knife, which he had used in hunting the wild boar.

Bayot came out of his door at half-past 8 o'clock, having his little boy by the hand. Dr. Quinet, having seen him, went alone to a place near the house in the Boulevard Haussmann where Bayot was employed, and waited there for him. Bayot came to the spot with Madame Quinet. When he saw Dr. Quinet he screamed out "Help! Murder!" and ran in great terror from one place to another, not knowing what he did. He took hold of a young man by the arms, saying, "They want to kill me! Save me!" In his alarm and confusion he ran against two persons in the street, who fell with him to the ground. Dr. Quinet came up with his revolver, and, in spite of efforts made to stop him, discharged it at the breast of his enemy. The wound was serious, but the ball was extracted, and in six weeks the wounded man had recovered. Madame Quinet heard the discharge of the revolver and ran away. She has not since been heard of, and is supposed to have gone to America.

The information obtained as to the character of the accused is very favourable to him. He is said to be a hard-working and honourable man, who enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen. His appearance produced a very favourable impression on the audience. In his examination he said that he did not mean to kill Bayot, but to take him by the neck and drag him before his wife.

Bayot is a tall man of 42. In reply to questions, he said that Dr. Quinet had fired at him because he, witness, had relations with the prisoner's wife. The Judge having asked the witness if he had betrayed his friend, he said that he could not protect himself from the lady, who had made advances to him which he could not resist. He did not know what had become of her.

Another witness Pfuil, aged 17, a clerk in an architect's office, said that Bayot seized him and made him a screen against the doctor. He and another person fell with Bayot on the pavement, and it was then that Dr. Quinet came up and fired his revolver.

The Advocate-General, M. Bernard, denounced the victim in the strongest terms, amid great applause, and apparently only supported the accusation in order to give the defence the easy opportunity of destroying it. M. Desjardins Counsel for the defence, made a telling speech, after which the jury acquitted the prisoner—a result foreseen all along.

ABDUR RAHMAN ON THE AFGHANS AS THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

NEXT to the authorship of the Junius Letters, and the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the subject that most excites the curiosity of those who delight in ransacking the waste-paper baskets of history is the discovery of the Lost Tribes of Israel. There is quite a school of Englishmen—the Anglo-Israelites—whose happiness in life depends upon the conviction that they are the direct descendants of the ten tribes. But the accepted belief is that they are to be found in Afghanistan, and the following proclamation issued in 1882 by the Ameer Abdur Rahman, which has never hitherto been published, may be accepted as a unique piece of evidence as to the reality of the conviction with which some Afghans claim to be of Jewish origin. The character of the Afghans, who often speak of themselves as Beni Israel, has much in common with that of the Jews as depicted in the Old Testament, and the resemblance between the character of Shere Ali and Saul has often been noted. The proclamation is also exceedingly interesting as giving the present Ameer's version of recent Afghan history, and the side light which it throws upon the character of the ruler whose possessions alone intervene between our frontier and the Russian outposts.

After praise to God and blessings on the Prophet.

—O you nation, the inhabitants of Afghanistan, O you the present tribes of this delightful banquet, according to the words of God, "reserve or select a company of yourselves to invite people towards good and command them towards righteousness;" it is, therefore, necessary for the wise men of the age and the sages of nature to conduct the ignorant and wanderers in the desert of uncertainty with good advice into the straight path, and to fulfil the duties of sympathy with their co-tribesmen, which is one of the conditions of Islam: "to be patriotic is a sign of good faith."

I, therefore, bring to the notice of the nobles and commons several sayings for your observance. I hope you will remove the cotton of negligence from your ears and listen to my speech. Should my advice be acceptable to you, act accordingly; if not consider me as one of your tribesmen and think my speech preposterous, and throw it into the field of forgetfulness.

O my tribesmen, it is known to you that you are a noble race and your pedigree is traced from Jacob the prophet. The Creator of mankind treated your ancestors with favour and you are mentioned in the Koran with respect, as follows: "O Children of Israel, remember my benevolence that I have granted unto you, and verily I have exalted you above other creatures."

In the time when the nations of the world and most of the children of Adam were wandering in the wilderness of perversion and were worshipping idols, you were the chosen nation of God, the possessors of the Book, and received by God; also you were honoured and respected in the whole world.

After the death of Joseph you committed vicious acts and broke the chain of friendship and union among yourselves and became jealous and malicious against each other.

On this account, although you were about six lakhs of people, you became subordinate to the Copts and the Egyptians, your property was plundered and your male children were massacred by the accursed Pharoah. Then some of your pious men having been disgraced beyond measure by the strange nation awoke from their sleep of negligence and turned the face of supplication towards their Creator. The arrow of their prayers reached the target of response. Then Moses, may peace be on him, was selected from your nation, and by the strength of his prophecy, intellect, and great qualifications, he emancipated you from captivity and the slavery of the Copts and the Pharaohs, and selected the provinces of Egypt and Syria for your abode. Manna and quails were sent to you from the secret blessed table and all temporal enjoyments were granted to you.

After that you again forgot the promises of God, and for a time, yielding to the tempting of Smari, you worshipped a calf. Another time while fighting against tyrant nations you behaved treacherously to your progenitors, and would not submit to anger on you. Manna and quails and other blessings ceased.

When you started for Syria you were all confused and bewildered in the desert of Teeh. The distance was not more than 250 miles; this small distance you could not accomplish in forty years.

Moses and Aaron, on account of your thankless behaviour, then left you and were free from your evil hearts and your trouble.

You wandered in the desert of perversion until you ceased committing vicious acts and turned the face of refuge towards the threshold of the Creator. Then God selected Yusha Bin Noon (Joshua) from among you, and by his prayers and pleasing to God acceptance of your repentance you were released from the desert of bewilderment, and by the strength of your arms the tyrant nations were made contemptible and miserable.

You then by reason of your thanksgiving to God, comfortably enjoyed the gardens and buildings of the province of Syria. After a long time you again were conquered by negligence of duty to God, and became isolated and not members to preserve their unity. Then God being wrathful made a tyrant nation rule over you; they plundered most of your property and killed the rebellious people of your nation, and you were dispersed in the mountains of each other, would not in any way defend yourselves against your enemy.

Eventually you could find no remedy except in repentance, and being docile and no longer able to endure, you hastened towards the Judge with your necessities. He then selected Tanloot (Saul) from among you, who was physically powerful and materially full of intellect, and made him your Amir, and through him all your enemies were defeated, and the standards of your victories were firmly hoisted.

In the time of Solomon when you believed and obeyed God in the best of your knowledge, and when malice and intrigue were cast away from among you, all at once you became rulers over the land and sea, and your orders were obeyed by the demons and fairies.

Then your learned men (Olama) became degraded, the seeds of jealousy and malice began to sprout in the ground of your hearts, you forgot the blessings of God, and would not listen to your learned men, nor would you take example by your own experiences; you did not respect your chiefs, and did not wipe the rust from off the mirror of your hearts by the polish of friendship; therefore upon the storm of the anger of God coming upon you in the image of Bukht-n-Nasir (Nebuchadnezzar); all your property and treasures which you had stored up were plundered by his troops, your men and women were made captives and taken to Babylon, which is now called Iraq. He destroyed Baitul Makudas, the sanctuary of Jerusalem, and drove you from the gardens of Syria, and for a length of time you were captives to the tyrant until he departed to the desert of hell. Then you, leaving the countries of Arabia, came to the hills of Ghour and settled yourselves there.

You were in that country when the mercy of God supported you, and through Kais and the good acts of Khalid-bin-Walid you were ennobled by being converted to Islam.

A very long time after that, by reason of enmity between yourselves, you were like beasts wandering in the hills of Ghour, and were continually plundering each other. You were trodden upon and constantly being trampled upon by the horses of the sowars of Ghazni and Ghour, and in the reign of the Persians you used to obey the common Turks, until by the perseverance and efforts of Ahmad Shah, Abdali, your malice and alienation were converted into friendship; then you were freed from obedience to strangers.

Through his prosperous luck and suitable deeds on your part, you slumbered in the cradle of safety. You took possession of the provinces of India, the borders of Turkestan, and some parts of Persia, and brought to your own country all the riches of those places, and with it you built new cities and good houses. You continued in the enjoyment of the blessings of God until you again forgot to submit your thanks to God and again became jealous and malicious to each other, and much bloodshed and fighting took place among you. When this ungrateful conduct of yours towards the bounty of God exceeded the utmost limit, the sea of the anger of God began to rise and He sent the British nation from a corner of this world to threaten your ears, and they inflicted on you all sorts of punishment until smoke rose up from your face and your lamentation and clamours reached the sky. Eventually your prayers were accepted by God; after much opposition and fighting you got released from the hands of such a powerful enemy and twisted the wrist of that brave nation by the force of your daylight prayers and your mid-night sighs.

For a long time you slumbered in the cradle of safety and comfort under the shadow of my grandfather. When my noble grandfather, being on the expedition against Herat, found the mercy of God (died) and closed his worldly eyes on the administration of the affairs of this earth, my late uncle, the Amir Sher Ali Khan, sat on the throne of sovereignty. My noble father, who saw the bad results of enmity, notwithstanding his great influence and position, abstained from malice and animosity, and wrote to him in a friendly way. That unjust man (Sher Ali) by way of violence and a perverse mind, imprisoned my father, which act compelled me to fight with him, and I succeeded in releasing my father, and I brought him to the throne of my ancestors.

After the death of my father, when the world played a treacherous game with me, I did not wish to remain in Afghanistan lest on my account the country should suffer disturbance and destruction; consequently I exiled myself in a strange country, and spent thirteen years waiting for a suitable opportunity.

By reason of your domestic disturbances and local contests the anger of God increased and the waves of His wrath became violent, then you suffered by earthquakes, cholera, and unexpected floods. Still you did not awake from the sleep of negligence and were intoxicated with the wine of folly and remained in shame.

The English army again after forty years girded their loins against you, and through the cowardice of the man who was Governor at the time and through want of arrangements you were defeated by a slight attack.

For some time, in order that you might expiate your unworthy acts, you suffered hundreds of sorts of injuries and tasted a thousand species of poisons and misfortunes so much that, eventually, through scarcity of grain and attacks of misfortunes and blight, your business ended in your losing your lives, and the knife of the enemy reached your bones. Your sighs and cries reached even to the blue sky.

In accordance with the covenant that God had made with your ancestors, the arrow of your prayers reached the target of acceptance, and I whom He kept under his guardianship for thirteen years was sent for your release, and by my fortunate efforts the High and Respected God emancipated you from the allegiance to the strange nation. The drops of blessings were poured on you, famine was ended, the highway robbers at once despaired of their lives, those who were the cause of the destruction of the country were imprisoned, and disturbances were quelled in your country.

I made a suitable remission of your revenue, and added to your pensions so far as was proper. I shut my eyes to the former contest between us, and never listened to your enemies. I opened the gate of my Darbar to you, and spread my tablecloth before you. By your own counsel I made peace with the English Government, and I obtained from them a considerable sum for the advancement of your welfare, and night and day I prepare war materials for you, and am procuring the implements which will procure name and repute for you. I have not slumbered a moment on account of my anxiety to improve your affairs; I have not rested for a second in advancing the duties of the Faith and of the State.

I trust you will thank God for this great blessing and will not be ungrateful for His gracious bounties, that according to His words, "those who give thanks for what they receive will receive more," the blessings of God will daily be increased. But if you should be ungrateful for such copious blessings, I see with my eyes that a dreadful plague has opened its mouth to devour you and me, and a terrible enemy (Russia) has turned his eyes towards you, and the time has almost come when your property will be in possession of the enemies and your families will be captives in the hand of unbelievers (Kafirs), and you, as in the times of Bukht-n-Nasir, will be exiled from your homes and will suffer many troubles.

You may be certain that as long as my soul remains in my body I shall endeavour as much as is in my power to resist and repulse the enemies of the Faith, and will try to introduce civilization amongst you. I shall consider your enemies to be my own enemies, and will fight against them with heart and life; but sovereignty is like a house. I am the architect who makes the plan, officers of the army are the masons, and the people are the workmen; if any of these three distinct classes neglect their respective duties, this building will not be constructed, but if every one attend to his respective duty, in a short time a firm foundation will be laid.

I pray to God for your welfare and prosperity, and do you pray for me to be firm in justice and in the laws of God's prophet.

My last advice to you is this, that if any one of my officials oppress you, or extort more than the fixed revenue, bring it to my notice without fear, and I will see justice done to you. I will not be partial even if my son should be in question.

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

IT appears that before the sunken dredger in the Canal had been fully blown up a mishap occurred which might have caused a block of a far more serious character. On June 23 the Clan Sinclair, when passing mile 20, struck the dredger, receiving serious damage: She was proceeded to the next station and was moored at Kantara, so that the Canal was again perfectly clear. The Clan Sinclair got a hole in the starboard side of about 3 feet in length and leaked considerably. Pumps were sent on to her at once and M. Savignac, Civil Ingenieur of the Suez Canal Co., went up by special boat to inspect the damage.

An Alexandra correspondent writes:—By the time this telegram is in print the Suez Canal officials expect that the traffic will have been resumed. For twelve days the commerce of Europe with the East has been completely stopped, owing to the breaking of a small piece of an iron chain connected with a dredger which had been improperly moored in the channel. No fewer than 110 steamers, outward and homeward bound, have been shut up in this too narrow ditch. They represent a quarter of a million tons of shipping, and 250,000 tons of cargo. Thousands of sailors and hundreds of passengers have been condemned to a life of enforced and wearisome idleness. If placed in line these ships would form a procession nearly seven miles long, say from the Mansion House to Putney. Fifteen swift mail steamers, anxious to deliver their valuable mails, passengers, and cargo; huge iron warehouses driven by steam, and loaded to the utmost limit with the wealth of India and China; floating palaces from Australia with rich colonists; cargoes of frozen meat and clips of wool, have all been stopped in their onward course and condemned to inaction. Gallant soldiers, homeward bound from China and from Suakim, more dead than alive, have been exposed to the heat and glare of the Canal until the officials have been compelled to land the fever cases and convey them to Suez. Admirals, generals, governors of provinces as large as England, privileged leave men, merchants, emigrants, all have been compelled to live all this time between two banks of sand. Some to whom time was money found their way to Alexandria and proceeded by rail the Continent. Others, able to afford the expense, have gone to Cairo in spite of the Senegalian heat.

In 1882, when the canal was occupied for a short time by Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester, an immense fleet was anchored at Ismailia, but they were all men-of-war or transports far a special purpose. Such a sight may never be seen again, but an accident like that which has caused the present disastrous block may happen at any moment. In time of war, let me ask in all seriousness what is to prevent an unfriendly Power from purposely sinking steamers in midchannel? There would not be the slightest necessity to come into collision with a dredger. The matter could be snugly arranged without that. Great praise is unquestionably due to the staff of the company. With three dredgers, eighteen mud-hoppers, and 150 Arab labourers they have worked night and day to cut a channel 400 yards long.

THE LOSS OF A BOMBAY BOUND STEAMER.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on the 25th June, before Mr. Justice Denman, the action Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. *vs.* Turnbull was tried. It was an action brought to recover a sum of over £2,000, of which the greater part represented advance freight paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant. The defendant, the owner of a steamer called the Leverrier, had entered into a charter party with the plaintiffs on June 26, 1884, under which his vessel, which was of 1,820 tons gross register, was to go to Birkenhead and take a cargo of coal thence to Bombay. By the terms of the charter party four-fifths of the freight calculated on the quantity shipped was to be advanced or paid in cash one month from the steamer sailing from her last port in Great Britain (steamer lost or not lost). She was lost on July 19, 1884, off Cape Spartel, on the coast of Morocco, and her loss was known in this country two days afterwards. The advance freight was paid by the plaintiffs on July 26, and the main question in this action was as to whether the stranding of the ship had or had not been due to the negligence of her captain. This question had been decided in the plaintiffs' favour when the case came on for trial a few days back before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the question of law as to the amount of the damages recoverable by the plaintiffs being then reserved.

Mr. J. Gorell Barnes (with whom was Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C.), for the plaintiffs, contended that the words "steamer lost or not lost" meant lost by the excepted perils, and not as found by the jury in this case lost by the negligence of the captain. If the defendant was not liable for that negligence he would have been equally free from liability even if he had wilfully caused the vessel to have been blown up and the cargo had been lost in that way. It did not matter how the damages for the loss were calculated, whether as freight or part of the value of the cargo. The only possible test as to the amount which the plaintiffs were entitled to recover was the value which the coals would have had if they had been carried to Bombay. The action was brought by underwriters in the name of the plaintiffs, but that did not make any difference in the amount of the damages payable by the defendant.

Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Bucknill), for the defendant, contended that though he was bound to pay for the coal lost in his steamer he was not bound to pay back the advance freight. The agreement to pay that freight was a consideration paid by the plaintiffs for the receiving by the defendant of their goods on board his ship for the purpose of their being carried to Bombay ("Kirchener v. Venus," 12 Moore P. C. C., 361). There was no right to recover the advance freight, as it had been paid on the terms that it was to be payable ship lost or not lost.

Mr. Justice Denman, in giving judgment, said that the defendant contended that payment of the advance freight by the plaintiffs had been the consideration for being allowed to ship their cargo on board his vessel, but this was contradicted by the terms of the charter party. The case of "Kirchener v. Venus" (*sup.*) was not applicable, for it turned upon the particular terms of the contract between the parties. Whether the advance freight paid by the plaintiffs had been in the nature of a loan made by them to the defendant or only a part of the freight, it was really a part of the value of the goods lost, and could be recovered by them from him. The goods having been lost by the negligence of his captain, their value must be calculated by that which it would have been if they had been carried to Bombay. There was no case exactly bearing on that now before the Court, and he (his Lordship) could see no ground for saying that the plaintiffs were not entitled to judgment for the full amount of their claim, £2,230 and costs.

Judgment accordingly.

The learned Judge refused an application then made for a stay of execution in the case.

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CONFESSION OF MDME. CORNET'S MURDERER.

CHARLES MERCHANDON, who has been convicted of the murder of Mdme Cornet of Pondicherry sent to the President of the Assizes a long autobiographical document, in which a circumstancial confession is made of the crime. Having stated that he entered the service of Mdme Cornet on the 15th of April last, and recounted how he passed the day, Marchandon gives the following appallingly graphic narrative of the murder:—

"After dinner, when Mdme Cornet had explained to me the duties of my place, I put up the silver. At half past eight o'clock the cook went up to bed, and I was left alone in the house with Mdme Cornet. At half-past nine she rang for me from the drawing-room, to tell me to fill a small stove and take it into the passage. She then told me to put out the gas in the different rooms and to go to bed. On my leaving the apartment she followed me to the door, and, telling me to be down at seven o'clock in the morning, shut it after me. A quarter of an hour afterwards I came down again from the servants' floor and let myself into the apartment by the kitchen door of which I had found a key in my bed-room. I went at once into the dining-room, but observing a light still burning in the drawing-room I passed into the bed-room looking on the street, in which room I hid myself for some time. At length Mdme Cornet came into the bed-room, and immediately undressed herself, putting her dress on the sofa and her keys on the chimney-piece. She then locked the door, and after a few minutes spent in the adjoining dressing-room got into bed. I waited an hour, and then took the keys off the chimney-piece, and opened the wardrobe. Seeing there several parcels and boxes tied round with string, I went into the dining-room for a knife, that I might ascertain their contents. Then I went to the writing-table by the window and took some money from one of the drawers. As I was closing it I heard a carriage driving into the courtyard, and fearing that the noise would wake Mdme Cornet, I passed into the dressing-room, and tried to shut softly the bed-room door. At this point Mdme Cornet jumped out of bed and pulled the door open. I let it go, causing Mdme Cornet to fall backwards on to the ground. I threw myself upon her. She cried out, and seeing that I was lost, I quickly availed myself of the knife which I unfortunately still had in my hand, and the poor woman never moved again. I took from the table her watch, and from the other room another watch and a revolver. When the poor woman had been dead about a quarter of an hour there came a ringing at the entrance door of the apartment, but after a minute the ringing ceased. I looked out of the window to see if any one went out, and observing no one, I went down in half-an-hour, opened the porte-cochere, and got out. Some time after I took a cab and went to the Northern Railway Station to look at the time bill. I came back to the cafe where I had left my bag in the morning, and from there went to the clothes dealer to fetch my overcoat and pay for the other coat that I had hired. Then I returned to the station and took the train. I was alone in the railway carriage and caried a great deal at thinking of what I had done. I asked myself again and again how I could have done such a thing. On arriving at home I did all I could to hide my emotion from Jeanne. I did not sleep all night. The next morning I was very anxious. At four o'clock I was seen crying, and on being asked what was the matter made no reply. An hour after came the ring at the door, and the policeman who arrested me. Such is the history of my great misfortune. I ask the pardon of God, of men, and the poor family of whom my deed has made sorrowful mourners."

ADMIRAL COURBET ON THE TONQUIN EXPEDITION.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* Telegraphs from Paris:—It would appear that from the very time when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Land and Sea Forces in Tonquin, but more especially from the period when he was deprived of his territorial command and directed to confine himself to naval operations, the late Admiral Courbet kept up an active correspondence with friends in France whose sentiments were not those of admiration either for the Republic, the Ferry Ministry, Universal Suffrage, or the Chamber of Deputies. Admiral Courbet's friends have thought that his death released them from any obligation of keeping these letters secret, and they have sent a complete collection of them for publication, to the great delight of all the enemies of the Republic, and to the especial gratification of the enemies of M. Ferry. It is impossible to deny that in writing to the enemies of the Government which he served, Admiral Courbet expressed in the slender esteem in which he held them, Admiral Courbet acted in a manner for which there can be no possible justification. It may be supposed that if the present Ministers had known of the existence of these letters the glowing funeral orations delivered in both Chambers would never have been spoken, and it now becomes doubtful whether the Government will apply to the Chambers to grant the honours of a State funeral to the officer who described the members of the late Ministry at *ces misérables*, and the Parliamentary majority that supported them as a band of accomplices, whose votes were swayed not by regard for the interests of this country, but by electioneering considerations.

There can be no doubt that these letters will be largely turned to account against M. Ferry and his Party at the coming General Election. They cover a period of about eighteen months, commencing on the 6th of September, 1883, and the last being dated in March of the present year. His irritation against the Government was first aroused by General Millot being put under the Commander-in-Chief of Land Forces in his stead. Writing on the 24th of February Admiral Courbet says:

"In the name of the French people, and also doubtless in virtue of the nation's will, I have been instructed to hand over the command-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to General Millot. This is my New-year's gift from the Government of the Republic. Ferry is la[unclear] favours to those who play into his hands [illegible]

[illegible] day thirty-six [illegible]

[illegible] (*cessation*) [illegible]

In [illegible] being [illegible] afford [illegible] tising. He [illegible] honour and [illegible] any money [illegible] loan, which [illegible] far distant."

"On leaving [illegible] that we had do[illegible] acceptable even to [illegible] the Tribune, and [illegible] of active operations [illegible] last going to declare [illegible] carry it on with meat [illegible] but it seems, that [illegible] still finds favour

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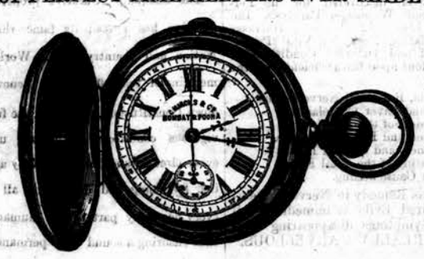

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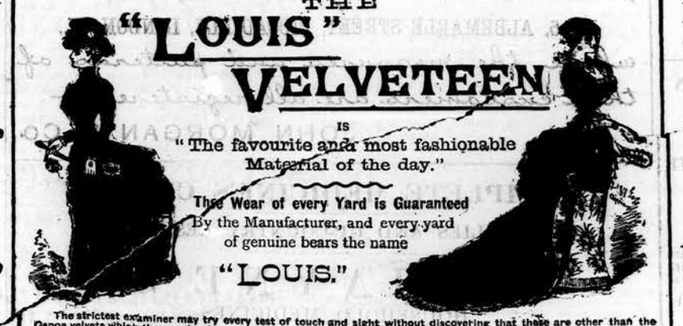

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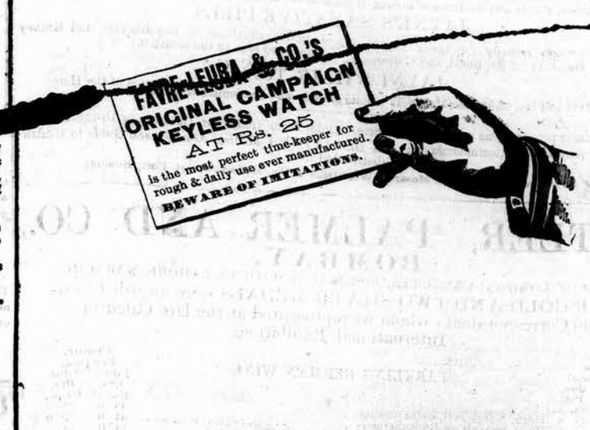
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